The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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In News Spotlight

Shoddy Treatment Given Philipps In India Called Insult by Yankees

American and British interests in India have clashed, as the result of the British Indian Government spurning the proposal of William Philipps, special envoy of Roosevelt for the American mission to India, to meet Mahatma Gandhi and Jawarharlal Nehru, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated April 28.

Angered by this attitude of the British Indian Government, Philipps left New Delhi on April 27 for Washington. Before his departure he was interviewed by newspapermen to whom Philipps aired his great dissatisfaction with the attitude of the British authorities. When the news reached America, American papers bitterly criticized the British Indian Government for its obstinate policy.

The Anglo-American confrontation is evidenced in many other instances. Henry Luce, editor of the Life magazine, recently printed an open letter to the British on the Indian question, against which British Undersecretary for Colonies, Stanley Bruce, in his speech at Oxford University, clearly mentioned the uselessness of interference of a third country in the Indian issue.

The dominating sentiment in American newspaper circles, the dispatch says, is that America's interest in India is direct and vital and this is why the American forces are being kept in India and that, should India be lost to an Axis country, this would lead the anti-Axis camp to ruin. This attitude of America definitely indicates America's interference with the Indian policy. The Washington Star in its issue of April 28 editorially treated the refusal of Philipps' demand by the British Indian Government as follows:

"It is quite difficult to understand why the British Indian Government should reject Philipps' demand for an interview with Gandhi and Nehru. Philipps is an experienced and able diplomat and was sent to India to investigate actual conditions there and to report it to the Washington Government. Now that his demand has been turned down, Philipps will be able to submit only second-hand information to Roosevelt. The British Indian Government's step is an unnecessary and foolish insult to America."

Earnest Lindley, commentator, said that the decision of the British Indian Government will not impart a favorable impression to America.

Press Comments

Friday, April 30

ASAHI—Small Nations, Beware!

MAINICHI—Cultural Decorations Granted; Anglo-American Relations

Small Nations, Beware!

ASAHI—The severance of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland not only came as a bombshell to the anti-Axis camp but most glaringly betrayed the fraudulent policy of the United States and Britain toward the smaller nations of Europe. Now the world's smaller nations, whether belligerents or neutrals, may well tremble for their fate after the war but at least so far as their treatment at Anglo-American hands is concerned they need not wait until the end of the war to know, because various instances have already been presented before their eyes. The United States and Britain profess themselves to be champions of Democracy in their propaganda for home consumption but in their international dealings they remain the big-Powers-first nations preying on the weaker nations that they always have been.

On March 10 The Times, London, declared that Britain was prepared to sacrifice the smaller nations if by doing so it could sustain the ties with the Soviet Union. It is not for nothing that the Polish refugee regime has been dubious as to the faith of the British Government. Britain will not hesitate to abandon Poland for the sake of continuing the alliance with the Soviets, no more than it would hesitate to sacrifice the De Gaullist regime in order to avoid discord with the United States. The Czechoslovakian refugee regime is also staying in London. Already in September, 1938, the country had been sacrificed to the big-Powers-first policy of Britain at Munich. The Benes regime today is clinging on to an unreliable party despite that bitter lesson. Nor will Finland or the three Baltic States be able to expect from Britain any guarantees for their territorial integrity so long as Britain is anxious to retain its ties with the Soviet Union. Turkey cannot relax its vigilance in connection with the straits question and the Balkan problem in the event of Anglo-Soviet rapprochement.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a radio speech on March 21 described his dream of post-war affairs in which he mentioned the revival of the League of Nations with more power but even this is clearly intended to be an institution for the domination of smaller nations by the three big Powers, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. It was an undisguised fact that the League of Nations at Geneva was unable to enforce any policy of equality for the smaller nations but that Britain and France constituted the dominating factors of that body.

Even if, for argument's sake, the United States and Britain succeed in establishing a powerful League of Nations, they would have no other course than to invite the Soviet Union to participate since the only other continental Power is France no longer on the anti-Axis side, and Germany and Italy will naturally be disregarded by them. The undesirable results of Soviet participation in the work of the League of Nations are still remembered. If again the Soviet Union joins, the Polish border, the three Baltic States and Britain are in no position to do anything about the fact that the open avowal of the Soviet Union is antagonistic toward the second article of the Atlantic Charter, repudiation of territorial changes against the free wishes of the nations party to the transaction.

In short, the smaller nations of Europe can never expect fair treatment at the hands of Britain or the United States. The only course open to them if they would exist and prosper would be to contribute to the construction of a new order under the wise and sound leadership of Germany and Italy. The severance of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland is a revelation to those smaller nations which are still dubious as to what course to take.

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Britain Facing Knotty Problem in Patching Soviet-Polish Split, States Reuters Scribe

Domei

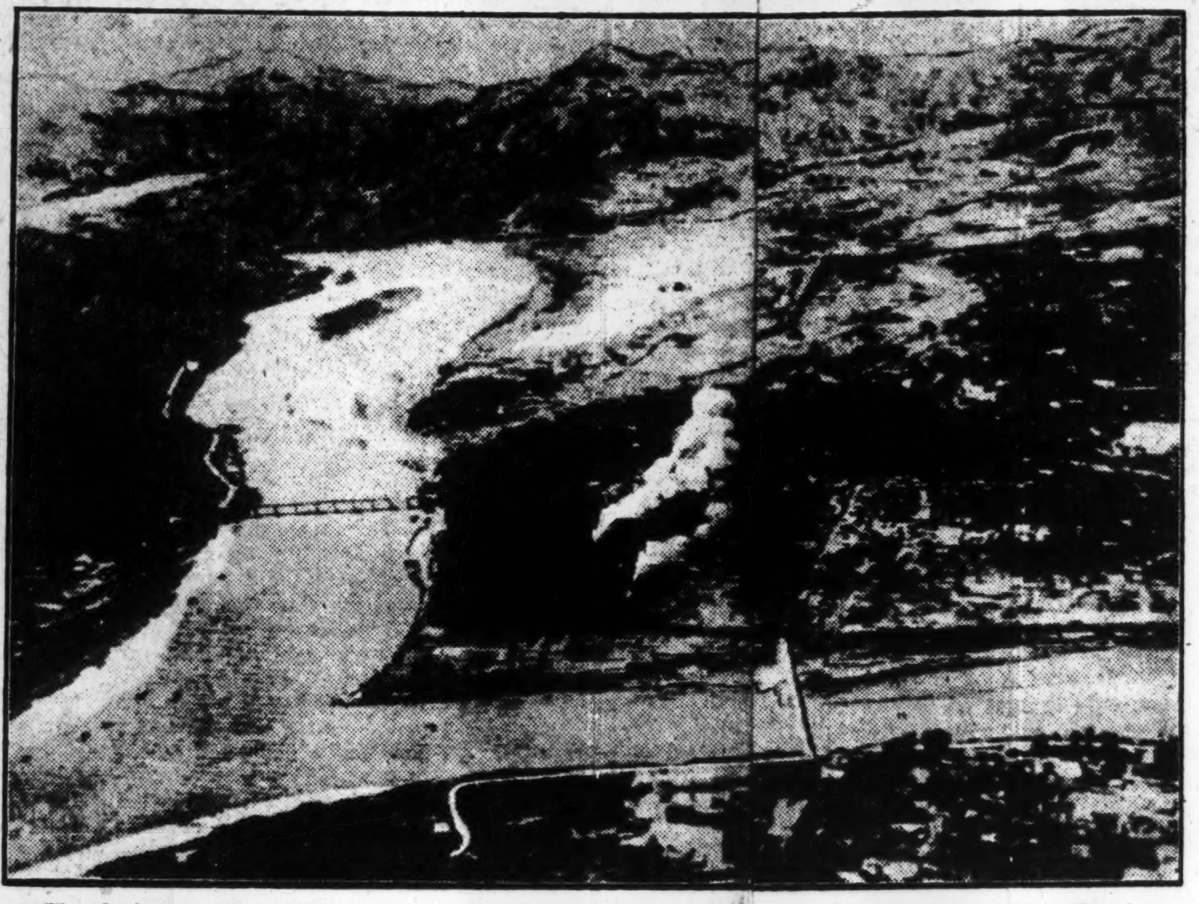
STOCKHOLM, April 29.—As the London Government frantically strives to bring the conflict between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish regime to a successful solution, Harold King, Moscow correspondent for the Reuters News Agency, envisages extreme difficulty in solving the trouble.

"While the statement issued last night at London by the refugee Polish regime has not yet been made public in the Soviet Union, well-informed quarters here who learned the contents of the statement through the B.B.C. broadcast have aired the view that the declaration made by the Polish regime will not be conducive in the slightest degree toward a conciliation between the Soviet Union and the exile regime," he declares.

"In the statement, the exile regime requested that the Polish people and soldiers now engaged in fighting in Soviet territory should be released, but this proposal is not very helpful to the solution.

"In the statement, no words reprimanding those responsible for requesting the investigation of the mass murder case by the International Red Cross Society are found nor are there signs of a Cabinet reshuffle in the exile regime.

"Polish Ambassador Romer to Moscow and the members of the Embassy staff left Moscow Thursday night for Kuibishev. The party is expected to stay in Kuibishev for a week and then go to Iran. At the time of Ambassador Romer's departure from Moscow, the American, British and Turkish ambassadors gave him a send-off at the station. It is understood, in this connection, that the United States Embassy will hereafter represent the interests of the Polish regime in the Soviet Union."



The furious raids of destruction unleashed by the Imperial Air Units on hastily-built airfields in the hinterlands of China are proving bitter and costly blows to U.S.-Chungking war hopes. Shown above is t city of Kien-ow in Fukien Province, after a pa ularly severe attack by the Japanese planes recdy.

NIPPON FORCES SEIZE SHANSI FORTIFICATION IN NEW MOP-UP DRIVE

Imperial Planes Again Hit U.S. Air Base at Lingling

Yomiuri-Hochi

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 29.—Following up their bombing raid carried out on April 24, crack Japanese Air Forces, in a huge fighter-bomber formation, attacked Lingling, base of the American air force, in Hunan Province this afternoon, severely damaging two P-40 fighters aground and completely blasting military establishments around the city.

After confirming the fires which broke out at several places, all the Japanese planes returned safely. As the enemy, frightened by the severe bombing raid carried out on April 24, had fled to the hinterland, not a single plane dared to challenge the Japanese raiders, much to the chagrin of the pilots who participated in the aerial attack.

Tungyaotsih Taken--27th Army Now Facing Annihilation in Trap

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANSI FRONT, April 29.—Tungyaotsih, situated 20 kilometers northeast of Linchi near the Honan-Shansi border where 2,000 remnants of the 40th Chungking Army had put up stiff resistance behind the solid fortification built there, was occupied today by the Imperial Forces which launched a general offensive marking the auspicious occasion of Tencho-Setsu.

Meanwhile, other units of the Japanese Forces which had launched severe annihilative attacks against the main strength of the enemy 27th Army in the vicinity of Tohochen, 25 kilometers south of Lingchwan near the southeastern Shansi border, penetrated enemy positions at various points and occupied Tohochen, important enemy base. The raiding units are continuing their attacks against the fleeing Chungking remnants.

Enemy Facing Annihilation

Domei

SHANSI-HOPEH-HONAN BORDER, April 29.—Marking the propitious occasion of Tencho-Setsu today, intrepid Japanese Units launched a general offensive against the 40th enemy Army infesting the mountain areas in the vicinity of Tungyaotsih, near the Shansi-Honan border, early in the morning and after severe land and air operations, trapped the main strength of the enemy in a steel cordon.

Meanwhile, the main strength of the 27th Chungking Army has been trapped between the Japanese Forces coming down from the south and strength of the enemy in a steel cordon.

2,000 Enemy Troops Crushed

Domei

SUCHOW FRONT, April 29.—About 2,000 enemy soldiers were either killed or captured in the annihilative offensive started by the Imperial Forces against the 92nd Chungking Army 6,000 strong on April 25 in the area south of Tangshan. The fatal blow dealt the enemy

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Large French Casualties Seen From Enemy Raids

Domei

PARIS, April 29.—Carrying on atrocious attacks against their erstwhile ally, France, America and Britain have inflicted the following casualties on the French people since the commencement of the current war, according to L'Oeuvre in yesterday's issue.

"The total number of dead came up to 11,038 and the number of wounded 22,500," declared the French journal. "The details of the foregoing figures are 1,200 dead and 2,000 wounded in the Oran attack and 4,000 dead and 8,000 wounded in Syria.

"According to the statement of Ambassador-at-Large Count Fernand de Brinon, liaison officer with the German authorities in Paris, the number of dead amounted to 1,338 and wounded 4,500 from American-British air attacks on the various cities in France since the commencement of the German-French operations up to March 1942. Furthermore, from April 1942 up to the present, enemy air assaults claimed a toll of 4,500 dead and 8,000 wounded.

"Actually the number of dead and wounded in Dakar, Madagascar, Reunion Island and French East Africa should also be added to the foregoing figures. In fact, the number of people suffering from enemy air attacks run up to the enormous figure of 200,000."

Sumatra Merges Body

Domei

MEDAN, April 29.—Eight women's groups here including the United Women's Association and the Women's Education Association amalgamated today and formed a new organization named the Eastern Sumatra Women's Association.

Inaugural ceremony of the new Association was held at the Medan Theater in the presence of leading officials and about 300 women representatives.

MINISTER AOKI VISITS BORNEO

Yamawaki Is Host to Asia Affairs Chief--Inspects Local School

Domei

KUCHING, April 28.—Kazuo Aoki, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, and his suite, who are making an extensive inspection of the Co-Prosperity Sphere arrived here today.

Immediately after his arrival, Minister Aoki listened to reports by the Commandant of the Imperial Forces here concerning the existing conditions in the locality. In the afternoon, accompanied by his staff, Minister Aoki visited the Japanese language school here.

Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Borneo, was host at a banquet given in the evening in honor of Minister Aoki and his staff.

Comforts Imperial Soldiers

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 28.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who is at present touring the Southern Regions, arrived here today with the two-fold mission of getting first hand information on conditions at the very forefronts as well as comforting officers and men with news concerning the home front.

Minister Aoki spent some hours intimately discussing mutual problems with the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces defending this sector of the far flung battle lines.

Judging from laughter heard from behind closed doors, both seemed highly satisfied and in exceedingly high spirits.

Aoki Leaves Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, April 28.—Kazuo Aoki, visiting Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who arrived here two days ago on an inspection tour of the Southern Regions, left here at 9 o'clock this morning by plane, it was disclosed.

Britain Tries to Drag Turkey Into Own Camp

Mainichi

ROME, April 27.—It is observed here that Great Britain is now planning to make final political maneuvers at Ankara in order to win Turkey to the anti-Axis side and will probably dispatch to Turkey Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden or some one of equal political importance.

Britain has already been trying to establish close military relations with Turkey by sending General Henry M. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in West Asia, and is also attempting to bring Turkish military missions to the North African front.

In the light of these circumstances, Turkey is now placed in a very delicate position and her movement is being watched with keen interest in all quarters.

Soviet-Polsh Tiff Seen Dynamite To War-Harassed Anti-Axis Camp

Exile Regime Weakening as Pressure Put By U.S., Britain--Berlin Opines Statement By Sikorski as Retort, Not Olive Branch

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—The Soviet Embassy at Washington suddenly issued an announcement today that Ambassador Maxim Litvinov will leave for Moscow next week, according to reports from Washington. But it is not known whether his return to Moscow has any connection with the present controversy between the Soviet and the Polish refugee regime.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 29.—The severan of diplomatic relations between tl Soviet Union and Poland is assur ing serious proportions for the ant Axis camp.

On Wednesday night Premi Sikorski of the refugee Polish r gime, following his interview wi British Prime Minister Winstc Churchill and British Secretary fc Foreign Affairs Major Anthon Eden, issued a statement in respons to the Soviet declaration on cuttin off of diplomatic relations betwee the two countries. Most noticeab in the Polish statement are the de mands for adequate explanations b Soviet authorities as to the where abouts of the Polish army officers and the release of Polish nationals in Soviet territory for the purpose of forming a Polish army.

For the anti-Axis camp, which was expecting the refugee Polish regime to withdraw its reqest to the International Red Cross Society for investigating into the affair, this statement has proved to be a refutation to the Soviets. It is also noteworthy that in the same statement the fundamental principle of Soviet-Polish relations based on the mutual understanding of not infringing each other's territory is stressed.

Poles Seen Weakening

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, April 29.—The United States and Britain, especially Britain, is frantically trying to ease the precarious situation brought about by the recent severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland.

On Wednesday, at a conference of four leaders, namely, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Major Anthony Eden, President Sikorski of the refugee Polish regime, and Foreign Minister Lanchsky of the same regime, held in London, the British authorities, with an idea of breaking the crisis of the anti-Axis camp, swallowed the Soviet demands in toto and are said to have submitted the following to the refugee Polish regime:

(1) Anti-Soviet Cabinet members of the regime should be expelled; (2) Poland should yield to the Soviets on the Soviet-Polish border problem at the termination of the current war; (3) The Polish authorities should withdraw their request to the International Red Cross Society of investigating into the massacre incident in the Kachin forest.

It is noticeable that in connection with this problem, the refugee Polish regime on Wednesday night showed a greatly weakened attitude by issuing the following statement: (1) We again request the Soviet Government that it will give liberty to all the Polish nationals still remaining in Soviet territory; (2) The refugee Polish regime is making efforts to regain former territories of the Polish Republic, but it has no intention whatever of making any demand for Soviet territory; (3) The refugee Polish regime desires the establishment of a friendly understanding between the Soviet Union and Poland, and as regards the whereabouts of the Polish army officers, we sincerely hope that the Soviet authorities will make some explanations satisfactory to us.

Poland Pressured

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, April 29.—The severance of relations between the

(Continued on Page 2)

65,000 U.S. MINERS STRIKE; MORE MEN TO CEASE VORK

Panic-Stricken Roosevelt to Use Armed Force

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29—The labor dispute between the United Mine Workers' Union of America and the owners of mines of Eastern United States in the Appalachian area is assuming a serious character with 65,000 miners having already abandoned their work prior to the period set for the start of the general strike and with more men following suit, it is reported from Washington.

Immediately after his return to Washington today from his visit to Mexico and a tour of inspection within the country, President Franklin Roosevelt sent an urgent cable to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America notifying him that he will utilize all rights as the President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the American forces against those workers who fail to return to their work by 11 a.m. on May 1, in order to protect the national interests and to prevent the obstruction against the prosecution of the war.

R.A.F. Loses 23 Planes

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—British air units bombed Northern Germany last night but lost 23 large bombers, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

Two China Envoys Leave for Home

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, left Tokyo for Nanking early Wednesday morning, states Domei. Dr. Hsu Liang, former Chinese Ambassador to Japan, left Tokyo Wednesday afternoon by train for Nanking. The former envoy was seen off at Tokyo Station by Japanese Government and military leaders including officials of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Britain Losing Popularity

Lieutenant-General Edwin Cooke Tylden-Patterson of the Royal Air Force was dispatched by the British Government to Chungking on March 11, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Since the Americans are attempting to snatch controlling powers from the Britishers who are fast losing popularity in Chungking, the dispatch declared that Lieutenant-General Patterson was sent to regain British prestige there.

Canadians Start Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES April 29.—About 8,000 workers of the Canadian Boeing Airplane Manufacturing Plant went out on a strike today and the factory has been obliged to suspend operation, it is reported from Ottawa.

BRITISH DESTROYERS HIT IN BIG CHANNEL SEA FIGHT

Fierce Battle Staged By Reich Light Fleet

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 28.—At early dawn today, several sea battles took place between the German and British light fleets in the English Channel and the naval battles continued for about two hours.

Several shots from German warships hit British destroyers. The entire German fleet safely returned to their bases. Details of the sea battles are expected to be announced soon.

Norwegian Destroyer Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—The Norwegian destroyer, Eskdale, which was enrolled in the British fleet, is reported to have been sunk recently by Axis forces. The warship had a crew of 180 men.

Hitler-Laval Meet Seen

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—It is reported that French Premier Pierre Laval left Vichy yesterday for an undisclosed destination after conferring several times with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain and other leaders of the French Government. Diplomatic circles believe that he went to meet Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

E. ASIA FETES TENCHOSETSU

Imperial Birthday Is Widely Observed By Friendly Nations

Domei

BANGKOK, April 29.—On the occasion of Tenchosetsu the Thai Royal Family and Council of State, today, dispatched special messengers to the Japanese Embassy here to convey congratulatory messages to Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami.

To return the courtesy Ambassador Tsubokami immediately called on the Royal Family and the State council.

Nanking, Shanghai Celebrate

Domei

NANKING, April 29.—The auspicious occasion of the Imperial Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was celebrated with impressive ceremonies in Nanking and Shanghai.

In Nanking, a ceremony of paying respect to the Imperial Portrait was held at the Japanese Consulate-General at 9 a.m. At 1 p.m. a physical training meet was held on the athletic field of the First National School.

In Shanghai, a felicitation ceremony was held at the Hongkew Park from 7:55 a.m. Then at 10 a.m. a ceremony for paying respect to the Imperial Portrait was observed at the newly-built Japanese Consulate-General. In the afternoon, a physical training meet was held at Hongkew Park, participated in by about 2,000 young men and women, including students.

Meanwhile, a ceremony for naming the first army warplanes donated by the 100,000 Japanese residents was held at the park from 8:30 a.m.

Appreciate Benevolent Rule

Domei

MACASSAR, April 29.—All of the 26 Rajahs under commission to conduct civil administration within their respective principalities, jubilant over the fact that they are able to celebrate the second anniversary of the auspicious occasion of Tencho-Setsu amidst peace and order

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Luzon Youths Organized

Domei

MANILA, April 29.—The Japanese Youths' Association of Central Luzon was formerly instituted with due ceremony at the Manila Japanese National School at 10 o'clock this morning.

The new organization is composed of 120 Japanese youths who were born in the Philippines and who range in ages from 15 to 20.

Toshinaga Furuya, president of the Central Luzon Japanese Society, has assumed the presidency of the new organization.

547 Soviet Planes Downed

Mainichi

CANTON, April 29.—In one week from April 18 to 24, German forces shot down in the Soviet front 547 Soviet planes, while the German losses were only 18, the German High Command announced today, according to Berlin reports.

HOU RECALLS ANCHOU TRIP

Expresses Admiration For Nation's Progress As Seen During Visit

mei

ANKING, April 29.—Hearty iration for Manchoukuo's rapid gress in all lines of national eavor and profound respect for authorities there were express- by Chou Fu-hai, Finance Min- r of the Nanking Government concurrently Vice-President of Executive Yuan, in a verbal ement given today.

inance Minister Chou left here April 8 for Manchoukuo on a sion of inspecting industrial vities there and of cementing ndly ties between China and its thern neighbor and returned e on April 25.

The success of my mission to nchoukuo," declared Minister u, "was largely due to the hearty port extended to me by the Gov- ment and people of Manchou- and authorities of the Kwan- g Army.

During my stop off at Dairen, I very cordially welcomed by the ple there and inspected the old lefield at Port Arthur. I will vey such a cordial reception, ch will remain forever in my nory, to the people of my coun- thereby to strengthen further the s of East Asia.

The purpose of my recent visit Manchoukuo was to tighten ndly relations between China Manchoukuo and to inspect con- uction works in that country. On arrival in Manchoukuo, I inspect- Hsinking, Kirin, Harbin, Mukden, hun and other places, meanwhile hanging frank views with the nchoukuoan authorities. I realiz- that the grim determination of nchoukuo to construct a new Asia a firm conviction in ultimate ory in the current war is the e as ours.

The rapidity with which various struction undertakings are being hed in that country was beyond imagination. We paid tribute Manchoukuo's vigorious endeavor at the same time, realized the ent necessity of developing na's industries.

Under the current circumstances, na's responsibility is indeed vy. I am confident that the in- al unification of our country the attainment of her interna- al freedom and equality will be lized only when the people, unit- as one body, devote their all to nomic construction."

Press Comments

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Cultural Decorations Granted

IAINICHI—Dr. Chuta Ito, autho- on Oriental architecture; Dr. etaro Suzuki, discoverer of vita- s; Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina, Kampo rmacopoeia; Dr. Hideki Yugawa, coverer of the Yugawa particle; iiro Tokutomi, historian; Yujiro ake, publicist and Eisaku Wada, st, who were granted cultural de- ations Thursday, are supreme au- rities of international reputation their respective fields. It is note- thy that among those thus honor- since the inception of the cul- al decorations, there should be luded a youthful scientist only 37 rs old and journalists. It shows t the highest honors in the cul al field are not reserved for mere erable old age or connections h Government services.

The fundamental problem of the against the United States and tain is not concerned merely with ied victory over them but also h the demonstration of our cul- al superiority over them. Also cultural mission of the Japanese ple as leader of the co-prosperity ions and a bearer of the destiny mankind is quite big. Therefore, up to us to make renewed efforts the cultural field as in all other ds of wartime activity.

Anglo-American Relations

IAINICHI—Disintegration of the tish Empire is now part of the nmon knowledge of the world and s equally known that the United tes has set itself up as heir to the tish Empire and is extending its rations far and wide along that e. But it is something quite rare a person in such a responsible ition as the presidency of the cago Tribune should have declar- outright the incorporation of the tish Empire into the United tes.

Only about half a month ago Wen- Willkie, last presidential candi- e, published a diary of his last r's European travels and incur- the resentment of the British by passage discussing the future of British Empire. But even this oriously irresponsible politician likie had the discretion to confine statement to the extent that: "The integration of the British Empire inevitable and whether one likes not, the existing system of colo- l administration must be abolished." Dr. N. M. Butler, president of the Columbia University who is a veteran university executive and businessman, is even more tactful and vague, saying that world hegemony after the war must shift to America. They are expressing the same thoughts but they are putting them differently, with certain reservations. But in the case of McCormick, all diplomatic phraseology has been brushed aside.

Anglo-American relations were not settled by the independence of the United States but were only complicated by it. By building up the world's greatest navy, Britain backed the American Monroe doctrine. By this policy, Britain was able to make not only the United States but the entire Western Hemisphere its field of economic operation. But it prepared a terrific future for Britain itself. The United States grew strong under British protection but this strength was not of a sort likely to benefit Britain.

At the time China and Japan were opened to international commerce, the United States and Britain became rivals for the East Asiatic market, while the United States threatened Britain with war when the latter undertook to exercise its creditor's rights against Venezuela by force of arms. After declaring the Panama Canal to be the world's open highway, the United States issued a statement discriminating against foreign shipping as soon as it was completed.

Those who say that the United States and Britain have no war aims simply do not think. The United States has a clear and unmistakable aim: to annex the British Empire. It runs a little counter to Churchill's European partition plan but since both countries are dreaming daydreams a little difference like this shouldn't bother them.

Crew of Hospital Ship, Fuso Maru, Relates Dastardly Yankee Bombing

Domei

MANILA, April 29.—Frantic over the successive defeats suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces, America, in complete disregard of International Law or humanity, now resorts to dastardly attacks on our hospital ships. The recent bombing of the Ural Maru and the torpedoing of the Buenos Aires Maru, have roused righteous indignation in the hearts of the 100,000,000 nationals of Japan.

Another hospital ship, Fuso Maru, which had been attacked by enemy planes in the Southern Pacific and the whereabouts of which had been a mystery since that time, reached a certain port recently and according to the accounts of the ship's crew, the Fuso Maru had been subjected to several persistent attacks by American planes before they were able to reach that certain port. Not only the Japanese in the region where the Fuso Maru finally found shelter but the native inhabitants were also highly resentful over the enemy atrocity and brutality.

The following vivid account of the enemy attacks was given by Captain Kesa Ishibashi, Head Doctor Seinosuke Tajiri and Chief Engineer Seikei Emoto.

"While cruising along the coast of New Ireland, our ship was attacked by American planes which dropped bombs at a very close proximity, on the early morning of April 15. Fortunately, all the bombs missed our ship and we were able to reach a certain destination, where we took on a certain number of patients and departed at 5 p.m. of the same day.

Enemy Attack Told

"About 5:55 p.m. just as we were about eight miles out at sea, enemy planes again appeared and commenced to circle overhead. The entire crew assumed emergency positions and we continued our course, prepared for the worst. The white body of the ship and the Red Cross painted on the ship's sides were clearly distinguishable even in the dimness of the falling dusk. However, we knew from past experience that neither the codes of humanity, observance of International Law nor the significance of the Red Cross existed for the enemy airmen.

"About 20 minutes later, the enemy swooped down to attack us. At exactly 6:13 p.m. one enemy plane released several missiles together with a flare bomb. Several bombs exploded in the water some 1,000 meters from the stern of the ship. The time was about 6:35 p.m. At 8:09 p.m. they were still viciously following us, and one plane cut across the ship, dropping a bomb about 300 meters to the left.

"Just at this juncture we heard the roar of what seemed to be a four-engined Boeing flying fortress. Another bomb hit the sea just 150 meters on our left. Unable to attain their objective, the enemy swept down almost to the height of the ship's mast and opened up a volley of machine-gun fire. The crew fell flat on the deck while the enemy plane roared past. Afterward we discovered bullet marks on the bridge, the funnel, the Red Cross ensignia and other places.

"Thus, we were pursued by the enemy planes for several hours. Finally, abandoning their brutal mission the enemy planes flew away.

"To be sure the attack was made at night, but in the bright moonlight, without a cloud to obstruct the face of the moon, the enemy certainly did not attack us by mistake. Even with our naked eyes, we could discern the type of the planes in the luminous glimmer of the moonlight. The white body of the ship with the Red Cross ensignias on its sides and the illuminated markings on the decks, in accordance with International Law, were there for all to see. Moreover, the enemy knew that we were defenseless. Therefore, such action cannot be excused.

"Though the enemy's attacks on hospital ships may be of an intimidatory nature, the effects on the patients aboad these ships are at times disastrous. Thanks to providential protection, the composure on the part of the patients and the quick, efficient action of the crew, we escaped without any one receiving the slightest injury. Our only means to revenge ourselves against the brutal and inhuman Americans and Britishers is to exterminate them completely from the face of the earth."

Soviet-Polish Tiff Seen as Dynamite To Anti-Axis Camp

(Continued From Page 1)

Soviet Union and the Polish refugee regime has exposed to the whole world the conflict within the anti-Axis camp in a most undisguised manner.

Britain seems to be intent on having the Sikorski regime disorganized, replacing it by one friendly toward the Soviet Union. According to a report, the Polish refugee regime will withdraw its demand for examination of the alleged Soviet massacre incident, which it submitted to the International Red Cross Society in Geneva recently.

There are no indications that a compromise of such a nature would satisfy the Soviet Union. It is expected certain that the Soviet Union will force its already-determined policy.

The Times, London, and other British newspapers are insisting that the present affair should be entrusted to Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden for settlement. This serves proof of Britain's compromise toward the Soviet Union, and at the same time, reveals the extent of the concern Britain is feeling over the aggravation of the issue.

The United States, on the other hand, has opened direct negotiations with President General Wladyslaw Sikorski through the diplomatic representative of the Polish refugee regime in the United States. But within the United States considerable antipathy still exists, and various newspapers of the isolationist group are warning against Soviet high-handedness and arrogance. The United States, in this connection, has the ambition of taking advantage of the present issue for the purpose of placing various small countries under its own control.

The Laboro Fascista, Rome, dated April 28 says that Sikorski has decided to remove his headquarters from London to Washington. Here the conflict of interests between Britain and the United States is also witnessed.

The severance of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, at any rate, shows that the Soviet Union has grasped the diplomatic initiative in a complete manner, exposing the greatest vulnerability within the anti-Axis camp centered on selfish interests in a most glaring manner.

Eden Sees Maisky

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden invited Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky to a conference at the Foreign Office this afternoon, and although the nature of the conference was not made public, it is observed that Foreign Secretary Eden reported to the Soviet Ambassador the progress of negotiations with the refugee Polish Government in respect to the controversy between Poland and the Soviet Union, according to London reports.

Churchill Phones Roosevelt

Mainichi

LISBON, April 29.—Concerning the severance of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt talked over the international radio-telephone today, according to the reports of the Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail, London.

Also judging from the fact that United States Ambassador A. J. Drexel Biddle to Poland conferred with President General Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Polish Refugee Government at London today, it seems that the Washington Government is much concerned over the break in diplomatic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Hull Sees Halifax

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—American Secretary State Cordell Hull conferred with British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax for many hours today on the break in diplomatic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, according to Washington reports.

ENEMY IN TUNIS SEES SETBACK

Furious Offensive to Penetrate Axis Defensive Ends Disastrously

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, April 28.—According to a report from the front line concerning the war situation in Tunisia, the anti-Axis forces developed a furious offensive on the whole front and made an attempt to break through the Axis defense positions with tanks and artillery, but were repulsed.

Enemy Offensive Fails

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, April 27.—Aiming at crushing the Axis forces in Tunisia by one stroke, the anti-Axis forces started a second general offensive. However, this adventure ended in a complete failure, with the enemy losing three tank divisions. As the anti-Axis forces are unable to make good this loss, a third general offensive is now considered impossible.

The area between the main bases of the anti-Axis commissariat at Tripoli and Bone and the front line appears to be in a serious disorder because of the change of the third general offensive plan. With regard to this war situation, a spokesman of the German army stated that "this great loss would greatly affect the war plan of the Anglo-American side. As the distance between the front line and the supply bases is considerably great, it would be hard to quickly transport reserve troops and munitions, thereby causing a delay in the commencement of the third general offensive."

Meanwhile, the fighting strength of the German forces shown in resisting the present general offensive as launched by the anti-Axis forces has aroused an argument to prevail in the anti-Axis camp that the projected landing in Europe would be impossible. According to a dispatch from London via Stockholm, British military experts hold a view that even if the anti-Axis landing in Europe be successful temporarily, the operations would continue for one or two weeks only, because the landed army would be annihilated or failing that it would face another Dunkirk.

These military experts argue that the unexpectedly strong fighting power of the German forces as displayed in Tunisia, contrary to the general expectation that the anti-Axis forces would be able to crush the enemy by one stroke, causes anybody to believe in the infallibility of the foregoing surmise. Thus, a pessimistic view is prevailing in the anti-Axis camp.

Japanese Occupy Shansi Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

completely precluded his attempt to advance to the north.

The composite war results since the beginning of the campaign are as follows:

Enemy strength encountered .. (main strength of the 21st and 56th divisions)	6.500
Enemy dead left behind	1.565
Prisoners	365
War trophies:	
Trench mortars	3
Shells for the same	350
Heavy machine-guns	7
Bullets for the same	6.350
Light machine-guns	39
Bullets for the same	15.217
Heavy bomb-throwers	24
Bombs for the same	150
Rifles	340
Bullets for the same	82.000
Hand-grenades	2.658
Telegraphic apparatus	3
Dynamos	59
Many other arms.	

Cooperate in Mopping-Up

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANSI PROVINCE, April 28.—Two divisions of the National Government's anti-Communist units stationed in Shansi Province are actively cooperating in mopping-up the fleeing Chungking army in the southern areas of the Taihsing range, as well as assisting in road construction and patrol duties, it was learned today.

Units headed by General Chao Jui, commander of the First Division, in close pursuit of the fleeing enemy 27th Army, captured 1,000 enemy troops while 125 dead enemy bodies were left behind.

War trophies captured included one light machine-gun, 15 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Other units under General Yang Cheng, commander of the Second Division, while continuing mopping-up operations are also carrying on railway patrol duties, it was revealed.

Canadians Aiding U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—In the attack by the United States forces against Japanese bases in the Aleutian Islands, Canadian air units are participating in the raid, American Government authorities announced yesterday, according to reports from Washington.

E. A Fetes Tenchosetsu

(Cnued from Page 1)

since occupation of Southern Celebes the Imperial Forces, wrote t authorities of the Naval Adminiion a letter of appreciation for benevolent rule, it was revealere today.

The ls were written personally by Rajahs on behalf of both the cou and district magistrates number some 101 in all under date ofril 26 and according to compet authorities, each letter was hv expressive of their strong rmination to collaborate fully in rebuilding of their country as worthy member of the Greaterast Asia Co-Prosperity Sphereder the leadership of Japan.

Andi appanjoikki, Rajah of Boni, wg from his headquarters in Natame, declared that he considers position as one of trust and acngly would not be satisfied unithe administration within his prinlity measures up fully to the exation of the Naval Administrs.

He ruled that much has been accomped during the past year and that present there are 74 public sols of primary standard, five ofgh school status and one normal ool. He also added that the Japse language is on the curricul of every one of these instituti.

Q Harvest Expected

Referg to the farming situation, the Rajof Boni disclosed that the native habitants are cooperating and theops for this season will in all prolility be record breaking.

The jah of Boni next revealed that wi the Dutch ruled over the Celebeshe native people were prohibitedom engaging in sea transportati because the Dutch wanted to prot that interest of their shipping siness, but now under the Japan, they have resumed the operan of their sailing vessels. The rts within his principality, the Rh of Boni stated, are active with coming and outgoing vessels and de is flourishing everywhere.

AnDjemma, the chief of Luwu, who sides at Palopo, declared during t first year of Japan's occupation Celebes, the Japanese guided the iive inhabitants, helping them to atn a higher standard of living. Manyndertakings have been started ihe region, such as giving employint to the native inhabitants. Otheare working for the increased outp of copra, or repairing bridges destred by the Dutch troops during eir retreat.

Corary to the former Dutch polic the Japanese have instituted freeublic schools, where the native iildren receive primary educatic The native people understanand appreciate the Japanese autirities' intention to improve theistandard of learning, the native hief asserted.

Tinks to efforts by Hadji Moal Fisa the name given to Tetsuo Kobashi, the Mohammedan faith has pread widely among the native.

The light of enlightenment first dawed at Parapara on the auspicious occasion of Tencho-Setsu last year, Etenri, the Rajah of Sawitto Rapang, who lives at Pinang leclared.

Fe gained the conviction then tha the our has come for the attainment of East Asiatic prosperity uncer a entirely new political form.

Gien Official Standing

Accordig to him the instructions he usec to receive under the former Dtch rule were diffuse and always aned at restricting the native inhabitant's freedom. On the contrary, the Japanese instructions were to e point and gave the natives an official standing as was proved b later developments.

Remarable improvements have been accomplished in the attainment of agrictural economy in Sawitto Rapang ector, the Rajah asserted. The tow of Parapara was on the decline pior to the outbreak of the war. During the first year of the current wr, however, the condition of living as undergone an improvement.

Accordig to Rajah Etenri, with the town of Parapara having attained the poition as the center of communications, prosperity has arrived to the 10,000 native inhabitants of Sawitto Rapang, because of its proximity to Parapara.

The kinness of the Japanese officials in bringing and distrubuting large quntities of goods in the sector is unforgettable to the native Rajan.

The 37 years of the former Dutch rule as experienced personally by the Rajah accomplished little in developing the welfare of the native people. He declared that what Japan has attained in this direction during the past year surpassed by far what the Dutch accomplished in 37 years. Under the mer regime a petition filed by t native inhabitants used to be left unattended for several months, often over a year. However, immediate attention is given to petition under Japanese rule, he stated.

JAVA REVISES URBAN SET-UP

City Officials Given More Administrative Power by Governor

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 29.—Provisional regulations revising the existing systems of sub-States and cities were promulgated today by the Japanese Military Administration in order to consolidate the local autonomous bodies commensurate with the rapid rehabilitation in Java.

It was revealed that the present revision grants local officials legal status to represent cities and sub-States under the supervision of governors in view of their eager cooperation with the Military Administration in the rehabilitation work.

The new regulations recognize also necessary legislative authority of 67-sub-States and 18 cities and enables them to enact penal regulations. Furthermore, mayors and heads of sub-States are given power to regulate the imposition and collection of city and sub-State taxes, supervise properties of autonomous bodies and the amount of salaries and wages of employees.

It is recalled that the pre-war regulations regarding sub-States and cities were allowed to remain in force so long as they conformed with the policy of the Japanese Military Administration.

However, these local autonomous bodies acquired under the former Dutch policy of decentralization an extremely complicated administrative mechanism and tended to adhere strongly to mere formality.

In order to correct these defects, the military authorities have been encouraging the local native authorities to develop simpler and speedier administrative systems. This now is being realized with their cooperation.

NEW ZEALAND SUFFERING FROM SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Cause Laid to Supplying U.S. Army in Pacific

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—Due to the necessity of supplying goods to the United States forces stationed in the Pacific front, a ration system will be shortly enforced in New Zealand, Premier Peter Fraser, of New Zealand declared yesterday in his address delivered at the meeting of the Labor Party, according to reports from Wellington.

"As the result of supplying goods to the American forces in the Pacific front, the shortage of supplies is seriously threatening New Zealand, and a rationing system has to be adopted," said Premier Fraser.

"Up to the present, New Zealand supplied to the United States forces in the Pacific front 5,000,000 pounds of butter, 38,000,000 pounds of meats and 18,000,000 pounds of eggs," he added.

"In 1941, 54 per cent of the total wool production was given for general public use in the country, but in 1942 only 15 per cent was distributed for domestic use. The supply of goods to the American Army was demanded because of the shortage of American bottoms."

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RIBBENTROP REITERATES AXIS AIM FOR VICTORY

New Order In E. Asia, Europe Is Emphasized

Domei

BERLIN, April 29.—"Germany, in close collaboration with her Axis allies, is firmly determined to fight out the present war until final victory is won," stated German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in his preface contributed to the "European Almanac," which introduces the ways and means of establishing the new European order. The almanac, to be published shortly, carries various material as well as essays of prominent Europeans.

His statement can be summarized as follows:

"For the past several hundred years, various European nations have been divided into small regions as a result of Britain's balance of power principle. It was indeed due to this same unscrupulous principle of Britain that the second World War broke out.

"As a result of this selfish oppressive policy, the Britishers have come to tie up with the Soviets who are permanent enemies of Europe. Moreover, the British have also instigated the Chinese to interfere with European affairs. Then, Britain does seem to know that she is digging her own grave, so to speak, by allowing the Soviet Union to have her own way.

"Germany, in cooperation with her Axis allies, is prosecuting the war to save Europe from the obvious danger of Bolshevism. Germany has already driven out the Britishers from the European Continent. On the Eastern Front almost all European nations are fighting against Bolshevism, while in the north-western and southern fronts of Europe, Germany and her Axis allies are jointly attacking the Anglo-American forces.

"Needless to say, Germany and Italy will carry on the present war in close collaboration with Japan which has eradicated Anglo-American influence in East Asia. Upon the termination of the current war, a new European order will be established, in which all the peoples of the Continent can enjoy liberty and prosperity without any interference whatsoever from outside. With this realized, permanent peace and prosperity will prevail in Europe."

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Enemy Patent Exhibition Planned Here for 10 Days

To encourage fuller utilization of enemy-owned patents and trade marks which have been cancelled since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and also to stimulate the people's inventiveness, the Patent Bureau is scheduled to hold for 10 days beginning May 1 an Exhibition of Enemy-Owned Patents and Inventions at the Patent Bureau Museum of Kojimachi-ku.

In addition to 140 patents and 30 odd trade marks, over 20 captured armaments, which embody enemy-owned patents, will be exhibited especially by the Army and Navy.

Up to date, 1,360 patents and 49 trade-marks have been cancelled, completing the disposal of more important ones.

U.S. Mission to Australia

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—A United States Army and Navy Mission will shortly visit Australia in order to confer with leaders of the Australian Government, it is reported from Canberra.

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The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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7 LEADING SCHOLARS, SCIENTISTS AND ARTISTS GIVEN DECORATIONS FOR NOTEWORTHY CONTRIBUTIONS

Include Dr. Chuta Ito, Dr. Umetaro Suzuki and Iichiro Tokutomi

CEREMONY IS HELD

Imperial Birthday Is Occasion For Granting of High Honors To Outstanding Figures

Taking the opportunity of the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Birthday which fell on Thursday, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant cultural decorations to seven of the nation's foremost scholars, scientists and artists. The conferment ceremony was performed at the office of the President of the Bureau of Decorations at 11 a.m., President Yasuji Seko delivering the decorations.

The persons thus honored were: Dr. Chuta Ito, professor emeritus at the Tokyo Imperial University, member of the Imperial Academy and authority on Oriental architecture; Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, professor emeritus at the Tokyo Imperial University, member of the Imperial Academy and authority on vitamins and dietetics; Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina, professor emeritus at the Tokyo Imperial University, member of the Imperial Academy and authority on the pharmacopoeia of Kampo medicine; Dr. Hideki Yugawa, professor of theoretical physics at the Kyoto Imperial University, authority on cosmic rays and discoverer of the Yugawa particle, Iichiro Tokutomi, member of the House of Peers, publicist and historian; Dr. Yujiro Miyake, publicist and pioneer in the movement to preserve national culture; and Eisaku Wada, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and dean of painters of the Occidental school and member of the Societe des Beaux-Arts, of France.

18 Have Received Honor

This marks the third time that cultural decorations have been granted since the creation of the new honors on February 11, 1937. The first occasion was on April 28 of that year and the next fell on November 1, 1940 on the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of our Empire. Adding the seven new holders, there are now 19 scholars, scientists and artists who have been decorated for their distinguished cultural contributions to the nation's greatness.

Dr. Chuta Ito is an 1892 graduate of the house-building course at the Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial University. He received the degree of doctor of engineering in 1901 and is at present professor emeritus at the Tokyo Imperial University, member of the Imperial Academy, member of the Academy of Fine Arts and adviser to the Imperial Museum. It is his work in reorientating the ancient architecture of Japan in the light of his extensive studies in Oriental architecture in general that has earned him his great renown. For three generations, Meiji, Taisho and Showa, he rendered outstanding service to the cultural progress of the nation through architecture. He is especially noted for his book: "Treatise on the Architecture of the Horyuji Temple," which traces the evolution of Japanese architecture by comparing it with the architecture of China, Chosen, India and West Asia. He has also devoted much time and energy to the promotion of the plan to preserve the Horyuji, whose ancient and precious art relics are threatening to fall into decay, and similar preservation work connected with other ancient buildings of the national treasure class. He is, on Japanese reckoning, 77 years of age.

Dr. Umetaro Suzuki

Dr. Umetaro Suzuki is an 1896 graduate of the agricultural chemistry course of the College of Agriculture of the Tokyo Imperial University. Conferred the degree of doctor of agriculture in 1901, he is at present professor emeritus at the Tokyo Imperial University, a member of the Imperial Academy and also a member of the German Academy of Natural Science. His contributions to agricultural chemistry are internationally well-known. He is the discoverer of oryzanin, a concentrated anti-neuritic vitamin preparation obtained from rice, which set the vitamin theory on its present path of progress. The representative preparations credited to him are the antiseptic for preserving

(Continued on Page 2)

Indian Body in Shonan Donates Large Fund To Wounded Soldiers

Domei

SHONAN, April 29.—The Chettiar Association, which has been organized by Indian money brokers in Shonan, has decided to donate 100,000 Strait dollars toward funds to aid Japanese wounded soldiers, it was learned today. The donation will be sent to the Japan Red Cross Headquarters shortly.

IMPORTANT CHANGES EFFECTED BY S.M.R.

Planning Center Moved to Hsinking; Directors to Take More Active Role

The authorities of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry issued the following statement about the reorganization of the South Manchuria Railway Company at 4 p.m. Thursday.

"The South Manchuria Railway Company had for a long time been thinking of introducing drastic reforms in its business organization to make it fit for the new situation. It was some time since it had its application for permission to carry out the reorganization plan laid before the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The Minister recognized the measure as appropriate, and under date of April 28 gave its approval to the project.

Epochal Change

The new organization of the company means that an epochal alteration has been made in the old business organization of the concern. The change marks the completion of the work of perfecting the decisive structure of the company even in its organization.

The more important of the reforms which have been effected in the organization of the company are itemized below:

1. The business connected with planning has been removed to Hsinking. The measure has made possible a strengthening of the corelationship of the materials mobilization plan and other important plans in Manchoukuo.

2. The organization of the Director-General as something of an independent body has been ended in a move to bring about unity in the disposal of business. At the same time a general unification and adjustment has been carried out of the departments, bureaus, and sections. The measure was intended to simplify business and increase efficiency in the disposal of business.

3. The organs on the spot which have much to do directly with the power of transportation have been strengthened to realize the idea of increasing and strengthening the active service.

4. In a move to get thoroughly realized the policy of having the directors give the lead to the employees of the company, it has been arranged for the various directors to head the more important of the departments of the company and have general control over affairs under their jurisdiction or be stationed in places of importance to play the role of a liaison officer.

Urgent Need Met

The need of increasing and strengthening the power of transportation on the continent is greater now than ever.

It is a matter for congratulation that at a time like this the South Manchuria Railway Co. has reorganized itself and is ready to serve the State to the best of its ability by increasing the power of transportation on the continent, thereby meeting one of the most urgent needs of the situation.

This Ministry has an earnest hope that the company will use more ingenuity and more effort in the operation of the new structure it has fashioned out for itself.

It is to be hoped that the officials and people of Japan and Manchoukuo will grasp the meaning of the new organization of the company and make an effort to insure that there will be a smooth working of the company's new structure.

NOBUTAKE KONDO IS MADE ADMIRAL

Becomes 13th Full Admiral On Active List

Vice-Admiral Nobutake Kondo was made a full-ranking admiral, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 4 p.m. Thursday.

With his promotion the Imperial Navy has now 13 full-admirals in active service. They are His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Admiral Osami Nagano, Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Admiral Mineichi Koga and Admiral Nobutake Kondo.

Admiral Kondo is 58 years of age. After his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1907, he served as officer aboard the warships Mikasa, Aso, Kisaragi and others. He was graduated from the Naval Staff College in 1919 and was ordered to Switzerland and Germany as naval attache. After serving as a staff officer of the First Fleet and the Combined Fleet, he was promoted to the rank of captain in 1927.

He was then appointed instructor at the Naval Staff College, and later was made commander of the warship Kongo. After being promoted to rear-admiral in 1933, he was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the First Fleet and the Combined Fleet. He also assumed an important post of the director of the First Department of the Naval General Staff. In 1937 he was promoted to vice-admiral and in December of the following year was appointed Supreme Commander of the Navy Forces in South China, rendering distinguished service in blockading the South China coast in the China Affair.

In December, 1939 he was appointed Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff. In September, 1941, immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was transferred to a certain important post at sea.

BIG MINERS' STRIKE LOOMS IN AMERICA

Lewis Orders 450,000 Men to Cease Work

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, ordered 450,000 members of the Union to start a general strike from midnight of April 30, but some 58,000 mine workers have already started strikes in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama and West Virginia, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday in relaying a report from Washington.

The rift between the mine workers and owners have been embroiling for some time and the dissension was temporarily suppressed by the pact which was signed on March 31 for the suspension of the labor dispute for one month; however, since satisfactory accord was not reached by the parties, discontented laborites are now threatening a general strike.

Lewis issued his orders to cease work as the result of the labor meeting held in New York on Tuesday when he gathered representatives of mine workers from various parts of the United States.

SIKORSKI WILL MOVE GOVERNMENT TO U.S.

Head of Polish Refugee Regime Angry at Britain

Disgusted with the inefficiency of the British Government that is always trying to curry the favor of the Soviet Government, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, President of the Polish Refugee Government in London, declared that the Refugee Government will shortly transfer to Washington, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

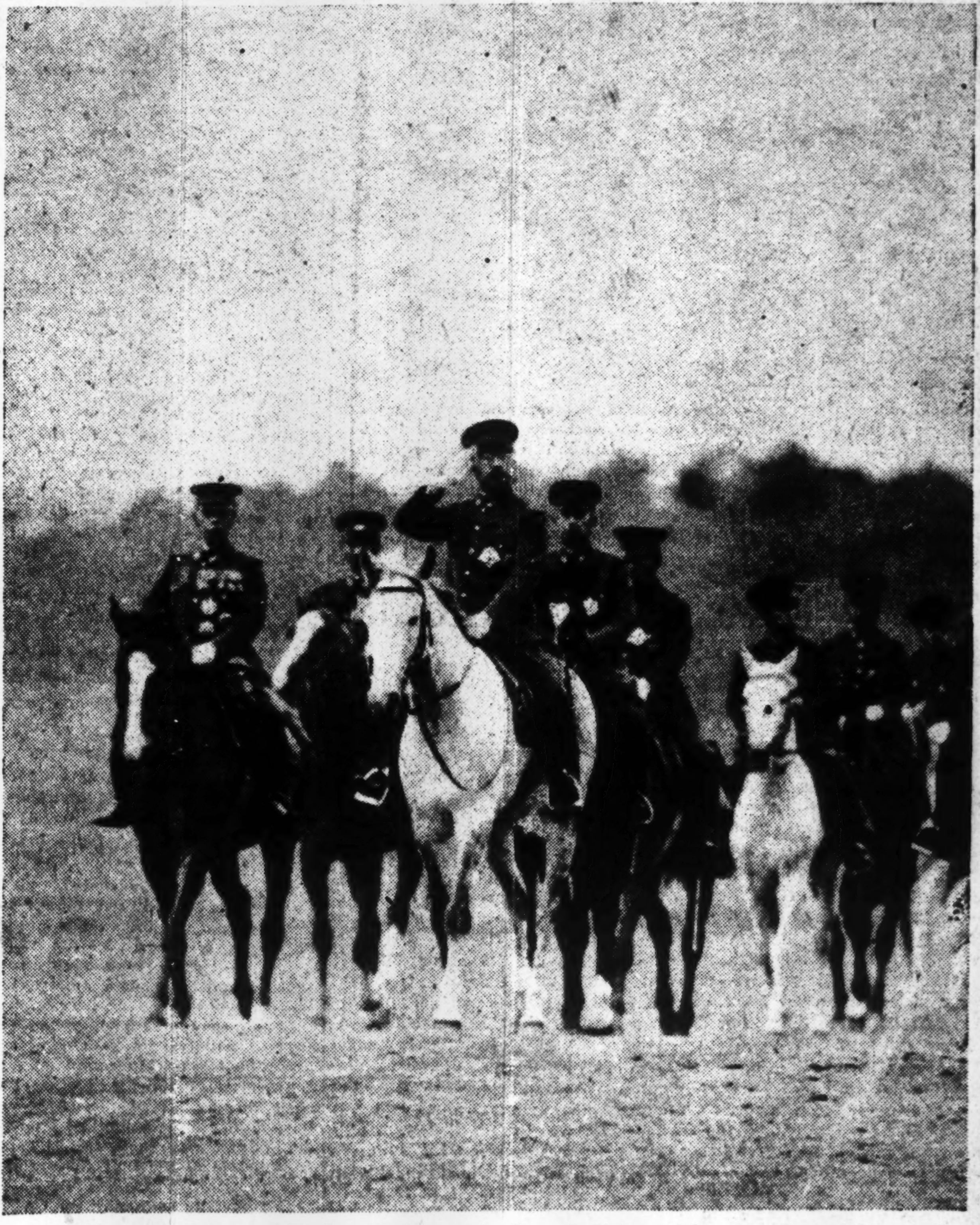
Observers believe that General Sikorski decided to move his regime to Washington because there are indications that a new Polish Refugee Government will be established with the backing of the British Government, the dispatch added.

More Police for Manila

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—Six hundred and twelve newly-trained policemen were added to the roster of the law enforcement body of the city today, at the 10th graduation ceremony of the Fourth Policemen's Training School which was held at its training quarters on Legarda Street here.

His Majesty Reviews His Troops



His Majesty the Emperor on His favorite charger Hatsuyuki at the Tencho-setsu Military Review at the Yoyogi Parade Ground on Thursday afternoon.

General Kotaro Nakamura, Commander of the Military Review, with drawn sabre is seen on the left of His Imperial Majesty.

BATTLE OFF FLORIDA ISLE IS VIVIDLY TOLD BY SCRIBE

Naval Air Units Showed Superiority Over Enemy's Proud Graumman Fighters Shooting Down 40 of Them; Bomb Hits Scored on Transports

By MICHITARO TAKEDA
Of The Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 29.—The brilliant victory scored by Japanese Naval Air Units in the Sea Battle off Florida on April 7 has undoubtedly dealt an immeasurable blow to the enemy.

In this attack, which was carried out in defiance of unfavorable weather and apparently took the enemy by surprise, the Japanese naval air units not only either sank or damaged 15 enemy warships and transports but also shot down 40 of the enemy's proud and pet Graumman fighters one after another when they put up futile resistance. The unparalleled and unique fighting spirit of the Japanese naval heroes was again demonstrated in this sea battle.

I have had the good fortune of witnessing, together with the commander of a certain unit, a fierce battle at a certain base. I will describe the battle which I saw with my own eyes and which I can naturally recall vividly even at present.

Nasty Weather

Towards a certain time on the morning of the 7th, clouds suggesting a squall hung low over all the area surrounding a certain base. Occasionally, the wind struck coconut forests and the squall was on us. What a nasty weather! Here and there in the dark field could be seen flickering flashlight. It was undoubtedly the scene in which members of the ground crew were frantically adjusting and cleaning the machines for the forthcoming attack. Fireflies flew before our eyes through the darkness. They were perhaps awakened by the noise of airplane engines. As the day began to dawn, Imperial naval fighters took off on an important and determined mission. When the leading plane of the commander appeared above the clouds, numerous planes were following in beautiful formation.

The planes in large formation kept on their flying through scattered clouds which float above the sea like ice plains in the Arctic. As we intently looked at this peaceful scene, it was difficult to think that this Unit was on the way of carrying out an astounding attack upon the enemy. It was still in the midst of early morning that our leading planes arrived at a certain advanced base. The airfield was still wet with morning dew. This place was only certain kilometers, away from Guadalcanal Island. Standing there, we could never imagine that this was one of the places where death-defying struggles of the War of Greater East Asia have been taking place for the last half a year.

The absolute silence that prevailed in the morning was suddenly broken when an enemy Lockheed scouting plane flew past over us at a high altitude.

The enemy might have noticed us. At this moment we all prayed that we would remain totally unnoticed by the enemy even for one or two hours. I put together my hands and prayed earnestly in the direction of the sky where our attacking Units had flown away just a few minutes previously. Our thought immediately flew over to the sky above Guadalcanal. As the members of the Navy Press Corps prayed for the success of our fighters, the Commander of the Japanese Unit stood on a hill, gazing intently at the southern sky where our planes had gone. The brave Japanese naval fighters were going to thrust into an enemy field, defended by several fighting planes as well as by many anti-aircraft batteries.

A fighting Unit, which came together with the naval reporters, parted from a certain Unit, and surged into the sky over the sea on the northern coast of Guadalcanal where enemy warships and transports were gathered. Unfortunately, however, cumulo-nimbus clouds hung over the whole zones of the sky over the same island, and it was certainly a very poor strategy to break the formation by piercing through this blanket of clouds. Thus the planes of the same fighting Unit flew round the west to the island. And as our planes reached the western tip, the enemy apparently was taken aback by our surprise attack, and some 50 Grauman fighters and fierce anti-aircraft fire began to attack us.

Order to Attack Issued

When the tip of the island had hardly begun to show its figure from between the clouds over the western tip of the island, the commander issued the order of charge to the whole unit. It was just at this moment that four Grauman fighters swooped down upon us from among the clouds. As the commander of a certain Unit assumed the position of attacking the enemy planes, two enemy aircraft swooped down upon the plane of the commander. However, a certain Sub-Lieutenant, having already had rich experiences of fighting since the outbreak of the China Affair, immediately shot down one of the enemy planes and thus paved the way for our bombers to advance.

"As our planes charged into the sky above the coast of the enemy airfield, four Grauman fighters again challenged us. Ordering a certain Unit to charge!, our planes charged right into the enemy and in a twinkling shot down three enemy planes. Leaving the task of shooting down other enemy planes to our planes

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ATTENDS MAGNIFICENT MILITARY REVIEW IN CELEBRATION OF HIS BIRTHDAY

Mounted on Favorite Charger, Our August Sovereign Inspects Glory and Might of the Imperial Army at Yoyogi Parade Ground

The military review in celebration of Tencho-Setsu, the 42nd birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor, was held in a solemn and grand manner at the Yoyogi parade ground in the August Presence of His Imperial Majesty on Thursday afternoon.

Bearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and First Class Order of the Golden Kite on the breast of His uniform, His Imperial Majesty in a motor car left the Imperial Palace at 1:35 p.m. for the parade ground. Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma was permitted to share the tonneau of His Imperial Majesty's limousine. Imperial Household Minister, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and other high officials of the Imperial Household Department accompanied the Imperial procession.

The military review displaying the glory and might of the Imperial Army began shortly after His Imperial Majesty's arrival at the scene at about 1:57 p.m. General Kotaro Nakamura was Commander of the Military Review.

Mounted on His favorite charger "Hatsuyuki" His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to review many soldiers and then to inspect a spectacular and impressive march-past staged by various units. It was at this time that an unprecedentedly large formation of 800 Army planes under the command of Lieutenant-General Sadamu Abe came flying in the skies above the parade ground and unfolded a grand aerial march-past. The review ended at about 3:45 p.m. Later, His Imperial Majesty returned to the Imperial Palace.

The matchless tank units which participated in the day's event will stage a large procession through Tokyo streets today to enliven the national morale all the more and to make thoroughgoing the national thought of defense. The units will be divided into three formations and will start from the Yoyogi parade ground from three different points at 8 a.m.

The first unit will parade through Harajuku, Shibuya, Aoyama, Akasaka-mitsuke, Hirakawa-cho, past the Diet building and Metropolitan Police Board, Shimbashi, Showa-dori, Miharabashi and Iwamoto-cho.

The second unit will pass through Meiji-dori, Shinjuku-sanko-cho, past the Mechanized Force Headquarters, Ichigaya-mitsuke, Iidabashi, Suidobashi, Suehiro-cho, Kuramae-bashi, Yokoami-cho, Ishihara-cho, Taihei-cho, and Kameido.

The third unit is arranged to sally forth to Shinjuku first and then proceed to Yotsuya, Ichigaya, Kudan, Jimbo-cho, Ogawa-machi, Awaji-cho, past Tokyo Station, Yuraku-cho, Sukiya-bashi, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi, Sakurabashi, Kayaba-cho, Shinohashi, Kikukawa and Midori-cho.

AMNESTY GRANTED TO 15,916 PRISONERS

First Time for So Many Offenders to Have Their Civic Rights Restored

The Imperial Birthday on Thursday was the occasion for a statement by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura announcing the completion of the choice of persons who were to be benefited by the special amnesty, the grant of which was announced on February 18 of last year in connection with the first official celebration of victories in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Justice Minister's statement showed that there have been rehabilitation of persons who had finished their prison terms by the day before February 18, 1942 or who by that time had joined the colors in connection with the War of Greater East Asia after they had ben exempted from the execution of their sentences and that persons who had violated Article Two of the Price Control Law, infringed on the Election Law or committed crimes while making attempts at renovation of politics, have been favored with amnesty.

There are 15,916 of these law offenders who have been given amnesty.

The ordinance under which the rehabilitations have been made will be good for the duration of the War of Greater East Asia. This means that there will be more and more persons restored to their civic rights.

As soon as the Imperial Intention to grant a special pardon was made known, the authorities of the Justice Ministry set themselves to make an inquiry into persons, who were to receive the Imperial Favor. The final list of persons who were to be rehabilitated or favored with amnesty was made by them after consultations with other authorities interested in the matter. It is the first time that so many offenders have been granted amnesty at the same time.

ENEMY BANKS IN MANILA MAKING DEPOSIT PAYMENT

Second Time Repayment Being Made to Japanese, Chinese, Filipino Creditors

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—The Japanese Administration here today announced that the second payment of deposits of banks of hostile countries to Japanese, Filipino and Chinese creditors as well as the nationals of third countries will commence from May 7.

It is recalled that the first payment of deposits was made on December 9 of last year.

The announcement added that the banks which will repay their deposits are the National City Bank of New York, Chung Hsing Bank, Philippine Communications Bank, Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Nederlandisch Indische Handelsbank N.V.

Many Jobless in U.S.

There are 1,000,000 persons unemployed at the present time in the United States showing a decrease of 400,000 from last month, it was disclosed by the National Conditions Bureau, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday, in quoting a report from Washington.

CELEBES POSTAL SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY RESTORED

25 Offices in Southern Part of Island, One More Than Before War Outbreak

Domei

MACASSAR, April 28.—With the opening of post offices at Mamasa, Mamoedjoe and Furekang in southern Celebes, on April 26, the postal system in this area has been completely restored to the prewar basis.

There are now 25 offices in southern Celebes, one more than the number existing in pre-war days.

Progress is also being made in the expansion and perfection of the communication system including telegraph and telephone service, due to the efforts of the Japanese Naval Administration.

NELSON ADMITS SHORTAGE

Senate Told Dearth of Aviation Gasoline in U.S. Serious

Donald Nelson, chairman of the American War Production Bureau, disclosed the serious shortage of aviation gasoline at the meeting of the Military Supplies Survey Committee of the Senate on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei relayed from Washington.

He declared that although the productive output of fuel for aircraft exceeds the production of 1940 by approximately four times, it is not sufficient to meet wartime need.

JAPANESE WIPE OUT CHIANG'S GUERILLAS

Important Base of Resistance By Chungking Army in North China Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 28.—The 24th Chungking Corps entrenched in the Tahsing Mountains on the Hopeh-Honan-Shansi border as a base for guerilla operations, has virtually been annihilated in the present Japanese campaign in this sector.

As a result, an important base of resistance of the Chungking army in North China has been completely smashed.

Within the short period of only a week since the opening of the present campaign on the night of April 20, the Japanese Forces captured some 10,000 enemy troops, including Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly organized 5th Army, numerous high officers and over 100 other officers.

Hu Chang-ching, Commander of the enemy's 45th Division, was killed in action. Thus, the enemy's command has been completely smashed. Over 10,000 enemy troops were wounded and the total losses sustained by the enemy reached more than 20,000 men.

In the present campaign, the Japanese Forces, maintaining absolute secrecy of strategy, completed an encircling ring from the north, south and west around Lingchwan, key enemy stronghold in the Tahsing Mountains, and Linchi.

Overcoming rugged mountain terrains, the Japanese Forces tightened the encircling ring by a sudden attack against the enemy. By the following day, the campaign entered a decisive stage with attacks concentrated against Lingchwan and Linchi.

As the Army Air Force cooperated with the land forces, coordinated aerial and land attacks were carried out routing the enemy by April 23. Thereafter, the attacks were continued until the 24th Corps was virtually wiped out.

Commander Confesses

Domei

HOPEI-HONAN-SHANSI FRONT, April 28.—Major-General Hou Ju-yung, commander of a Chungking guerrilla force captured and brought to the headquarters of the Seirenji Unit on April 25, confessed on the following day details of conditions within the Chungking army and pledged to lead a new life for the cause of peace and national construction.

On examination by a Japanese officer, Major-General Hou stated that although he knew that the National Government of China had entered the war, he was totally unaware of the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and retrocession of concessions by Japan. After listening attentively to First Lieutenant Masaji Koyama's explanation of the present trend of world affairs, he bared the miserable conditions of the Chungking forces still remaining in the Tahsing Mountains. He pointed out that they only received meager monthly allowances equal to only about 50 sen after deducting the cost of food.

When informed of the recent voluntary surrender of Sun Tien-ying, he appeared to be considerably shocked and looked as though he could hardly believe it.

Reveals Result of Drive

Domei

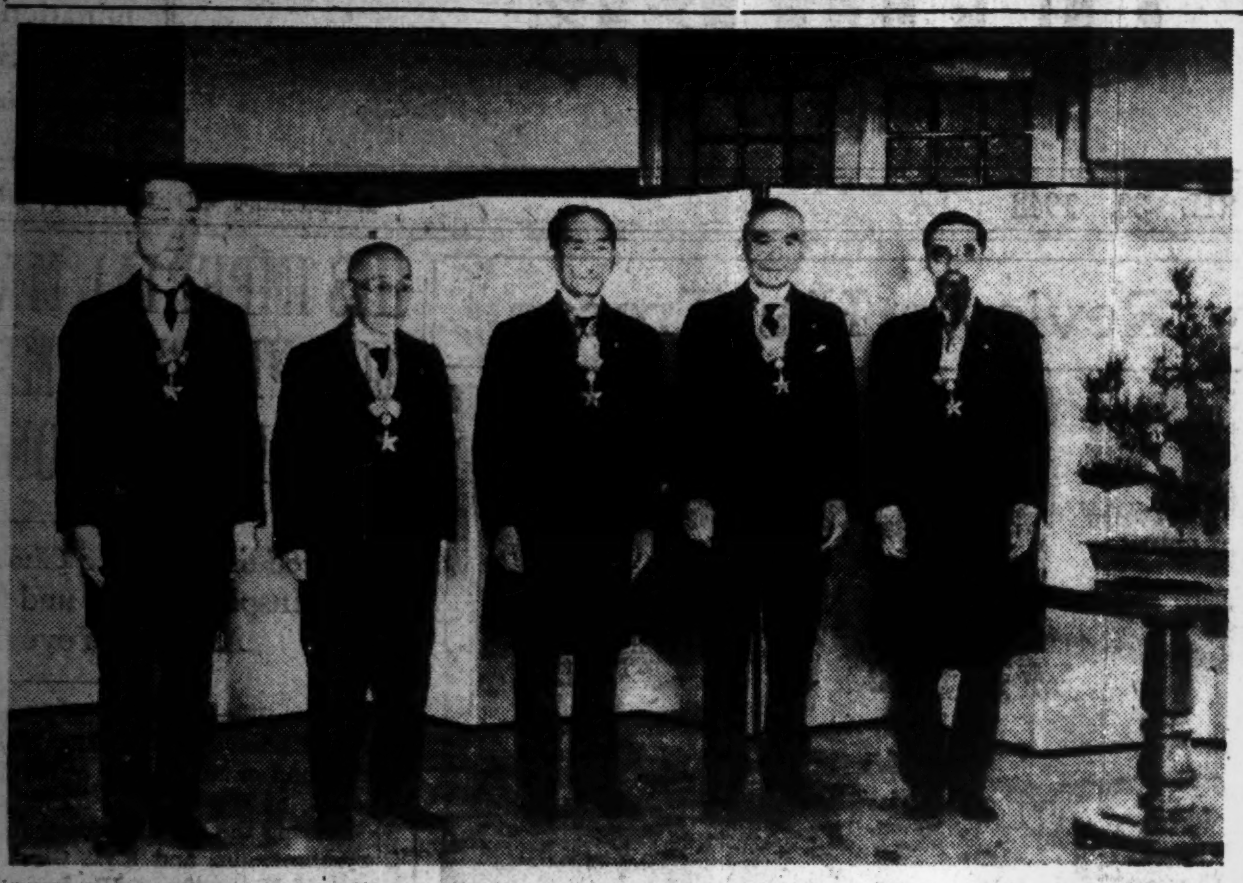
AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHERN SHANSI, April 28.—Several hundred captives belonging to the 27th Chungking Army, including Commander Chen Cheng of the 6th Battalion of the 45th Division of the 27 Army, who surrendered to Japanese Forces after having their retreat cut off in the annihilation campaign around Hengshuichen, south of Lingchwan, arrived at a certain prisoners' camp today.

Interviewed by a Domei correspondent at the prisoners' camp regarding the present condition of the 24th Group Army in the Shansi-Honan-Hopeh fronts, Commander Chen disclosed that the troops are in utter disorder. He stated that since the defeats suffered in June of last year, at the hands of the Japanese Forces, the 27th Army obtained the arms and ammunition from the Loyanghsien district, only to suffer a decisive defeat again in the present campaign.

Replying to a query regarding Chungking army pay, Chen replied that as battalion commander he was paid 400 yuan a month, but owing to the high cost of living in the border regions it was impossible to exist on the salary alone. Flour, for instance, cost 30 yuan a pound, millet 300 yuan for 100 pounds and towel 15 yuan apiece.

In the army, soldiers are fed twice a day, but the quantity is so small and the quality so bad, most of the soldiers are suffering from malnutrition, he declared. Chen was very much suprised when told that the National Government of China had declared war against Chungking.

Men Who Were Granted Cultural Honors



Five of the seven outstanding personalities of the scientific and artistic worlds who were decorated for their services in the cause of national culture on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Birthday. The remaining two were absent when the conferment ceremony took place Thursday at the Bureau of Decorations. From left to right: Dr. Hideki Yugawa, discoverer of the neutron, or Yugawa particle; Dr. Chuta Ito, authority on Oriental architecture; Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, discoverer of oryzanin (vitamin preparation from rice); Eisaku Wada, member of the Societe des Beaux-Arts, of France, mecca of graphic artists, and Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina, co-discoverer of vitacamphor.

NOTEWORTHY MEN GIVEN HIGH HONOR

(Continued From Page 1)

sake, improved salicylic acid, improved salvarsan and lactic acid. Chlorpicrin, prepared under his direction, is now extensively used as an insecticide to protect rice in storage. Dr. Suzuki's name has recently come to be inseparably associated with the problem of nutrition, manufacture of synthetic sake and Vitamin A. He is 70 years old.

Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina

Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina graduated from the materia medica course of the College of Medicine of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1905 and received the degree of doctor of materia medica in 1910. He is at present professor emeritus at his alma mater, member of the Imperial Academy and of the German Academy of Natural Science. In 1923 he was awarded an Imperial Prize by the Imperial Academy for his studies in the components of the Kampo pharmacopoeia. Jointly with Dr. Kenzo Tamura, of the pharmacological department of the Tokyo Imperial University, he succeeded in preparing the new cardiac stimulant for saving lives at critical moments, vitacamphor, for which he was awarded the Hattori Hoonkai Prize. His contributions to phytochemistry are quite numerous, including the preparation of multivalent alcohol, vegetable volatile oils and lichen. Especially in regard to the lichen, he is a world authority. He has succeeded in extracting from lichen the litmus, which is indispensable as a chemical reagent in the form of litmus paper, this eliminating the need of imported articles. He is 63 years old.

Dr. Hideki Yugawa

Youngest of the distinguished seven, Dr. Hideki Yugawa is only 37 years old but he has not only achieved an eminent position for himself in the scientific world of this country but has enhanced the scientific prestige of Japan before the whole world. Graduating from the physics course of the Kyoto Imperial University, in 1929, he received the degree of doctor of science in 1938 and is now professor of theoretical physics at the Kyoto Imperial University and also at the Tokyo Imperial University. He began his epoch-making studies with the foundations of the quantum theory, which underlies all physical and chemical phenomena, and in 1934 he predicted the existence of a new particle in the atomic nucleus, causing physicists the world over to compete for its discovery. After numerous experiments, Dr. Yoshio Nishina, of Japan, and various American physicists ascertained its presence in the cosmic rays. The new particle was named the Yugawa particle. Being a modest man, Dr. Yugawa himself has named it the "neutron" to take its place among electrons and positrons. His researches just now have to do with the artificial transformation of the atomic nucleus and the track of the cosmic rays.

Iichiro Tokutomi

Born in 1863, Iichiro Tokutomi prosecuted his studies at the Doshisha University in Kyoto and in 1887 founded the magazine "Kokumin no Tomo" (People's Companion) and three years later founded the Kokumin Shimbun. His crisp, trenchant style attracted an ever-widening circle of readers and whatever cause he espoused his manner of writing has been his great asset. He is now a member of the House of Peers, of the Imperial Academy and of the Academy of Fine Arts. Of all his numerous writings, his monumental "History of Japan" deserves special notice. Begun in 1918 as "The Era of Oda Nobunaga, Part I," the book has run to 76 volumes by this month, each volume 500-600 pages long. The main theme of the history he recounts is the Meiji Restoration and the first dozen or more volumes serve only as the background of the great drama of Japan's rise as a modern state.

Dr. Yujiro Miyake

Dr. Yujiro Miyake is another veteran journalist and publicist. Graduating from the philosophy course of the Tokyo College (Tokyo Imperial University) in 1883, he launched on a crusade against the tendency prevalent in his day of indiscriminate adoption of things Occidental and became the pivotal center of such nationalistic movements as the Seikyosha, Hoshuchusei Party and the like. In 1888 he founded the magazine "Japan and the Japanese." His well-known works are the essays: "The True, the Good and the Beautiful in Japanese Character," "The False, the Evil and the Ugly in Japanese Character" and above all his elaborate treatise on philosophy: "The Cosmos." He received his degree of doctor of literature in 1901.

Eisaku Wada

Eisaku Wada, professor emeritus at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts, is dean of painters of the Western school. Since he first tackled the canvas at the studio of the late Viscount Kiyoteru Kuroda and Keiichiro Kume in the early Meijis, until he achieved the distinction of having his work accepted by the Societe des Artistes Francaises Salon, mecca of the world's painters, it was a titanic struggle against great odds. His problem was that of expressing with European technique the spiritual beauty of Japanese concepts so that the two might harmonize into an organic homogeneity. Starting with the scientific dessin of the West, he has developed a warm, rich and suggestive touch all his own. He is at present a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, member of the Art Committee of the Imperial Household and of the Societe des Beaux-Arts. Just now he is engaged in the reproduction of the mural paintings of the Horyuji as the chief work of his remaining years. He is 70 years old.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, April 30, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Tottering Roosevelt Regime

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The terrific night attack delivered by Japanese sea eagles on Funafuti Island of the Ellice group which the Americans had just lawlessly occupied is interesting as symbolizing the senile decay of the Roosevelt Administration as reflected in the recent Pacific war situation.

The most direct indication of this phenomenon is that the anti-Roosevelt fever in Congress over the blunders committed by the Administration in various lines of domestic policy is developing into non-confidence on the part of the people in the war leadership of President Roosevelt.

The length to which the United States will go in order to appease angry public opinion is shown by the utterly unjustifiable occupation of the Ellice group belonging to Britain, its own ally. In its desperate endeavor to create a semblance of military success, it has ordered this action as a gesture to impress the people that it is doing something. This only shows how heavy is the pressure of opposition against the Roosevelt regime at home.

Roosevelt's New Deal started to display its effects after 1938. The distribution of colossal sums of money to invigorate the business depression finally found its way into large-scale armament expansion aiming at world domination. The cause thus has become effect and vice versa. The New Deal has developed into an International New Deal. America which headed into the war out of its illusion of material omnipotence has now found itself precipitated into an unprecedented crisis. The Roosevelt Administration is drawing to its end after an existence for 12 years. Shortage of men and materials provide the background for the crisis.

President Roosevelt has had a lot of defeats in Congress since the current session started. His plan to limit annual incomes to $25,000 has failed to materialize. He made a mess of things about the appointment of Edward Flynn, chief secretary of the Democratic Party, as Ambassador to Australia. He came into a frontal collision with the farm bloc in connection with the plan to raise the price of farm produce. The struggle, along with the move by the Administration to requisition farm labor, is a factor in the aggravation of the food situation.

The Roosevelt administration has but itself to blame for the increasing discontent of the laborers whose organization are demanding higher wages, a fact which it is hard to reconcile with the vow they made to serve the country to the best of their ability.

President Roosevelt's reluctance to discuss the question of his running for a fourth term signifies much. It is evident that he finds it hard to set him right in the eyes of the people, although he has been successful to an extent by making good the loss of territory by his country in the war by making inroads into the territories of countries allied with America. That the people of America generally are getting apathetic toward the war can be seen from the questions the Associated Press has put to the Senators.

EDUCATION PUSHED IN JAVA

Girls' High Schools To Open in Four Cities in Spring

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 28.—In line with its policy to re-educate the youths of Java, the local Japanese Military Administration has decided to open girls' high schools in Bandoeng, Jokjakarta, Semarang and Surabaya beginning with the spring term.

A girls' high school in Djakarta has already been started, while schools in the other leading cities are scheduled to open soon.

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WRITER DESCRIBES BATTLE OFF FLORIDA

(Continued from Page 1)

that followed us, we further charged into the enemy, when five enemy planes challenged a certain formation of our Corps. The enemy put up a fairly stubborn resistance, obviously banking on their numerical superiority. However, two of their planes were finally shot down by our brave fighters who eventually advanced further into the enemy camp, leaving the rest of the job to the following Units.

"On the other hand, Japanese bombing Units had had a hard time in going round Guadalcanal Island from the west. As our planes approached the sky over the northern coast of the island, the enemy attack by fighting machines and anti-aircraft batteries became severer and severer.

"Just imagine this scene," said a certain Lieutenant of a certain bombing Unit. All the planes of this particular Unit suffered some damage, but bravely dared to advance to the east. Just as our planes neared the sea close to the enemy airfield, we noticed through a small opening in the clouds several enemy transports going to and fro. Dividing our Unit into two, one charged into the enemy convoy, in utter disregard of the intense enemy anti-aircraft gun-fire. We vividly recall that all the bombs we dropped scored direct hits, and enemy transports were sent to the bottom. And simultaneously with this, enemy destroyers, which were convoying the transports, were also sunk in the sea of the Southern Pacific.

The other bomber unit, leaving the game to the comrade planes, went on eastward in search of the enemy.

About this time the enemy began to show, and they attacked us on both sides. We were fired on from before and from behind, from above and from under.

Enemy Transports Sighted

We said to ourselves that we must not get wounded until we had made a good catch. Suddenly we caught a glimpse of a group of enemy transports. They were under the escort of a number of cruisers and destroyers. Our joy at the discovery knew no bounds.

Plainly they were fleeing.

The shells from the escorting warships fell thickly round us.

The bomber unit went from the right to the left of the group of transports. Then it dashed against the group, the plane occupied by the commander of the unit leading the way.

The next moment the unit, especially the plane leading it, was in the thick of enemy fire. The guns of the cruisers and destroyers escorting the transports were roaring. Presently a veritable hell of fire was enacted over our bombers.

A shot hit the left wing of the commander's plane which caught fire. Undaunted, the plane fell upon one of the biggest in the group of transports which was of the 10,000-ton class. It released bombs and withdrew after it had satisfied itself that it had made direct hits. Miraculously the wing badly damaged by shots held.

3 Transports Sunk

The other bomber followed, and between them sank instantly three transports, ranging from 6,000 to 7,000 tons, the second, third and fourth in the group, the first having been accounted for by the commander's plane.

Our bomber unit returned to the base after they had ascertained that the enemy transports attacked by it had vanished.

When the commander's plane got back to the first-line base, it looked as though the damaged wing was going to come off. How the plane managed to get back was a puzzle to me.

Our sea wild eagles had little time to rest at the base. At nightfall they were back in the X X base across a vast expanse of water from the first line base.

Our bomber unit was not undamaged in the fight. There are a number of sea wild eagles which have failed to return from the action.

Sublieutenant X X, commander of a section of our bomber unit, had been in combat with a group of enemy Grauman fighters before he discovered the group of enemy transports. The look-out man in the back seat of the plane had been wounded in this fight. Through the voice tube the commander spoke words of encouragement to the wounded man.

After the successful attack on the group of enemy transports, the commander led the way of the other bombers to the first-line base.

When he got to a point X X kilometers away, he found himself pitted against two Grauman planes which had swooped down upon his plane from a cloud.

In the combat he had his fuel tank shot. His one thought was to get to a point where he could get help as speedily as possible. Eventually the engine came to a stop.

There was no thought on the commander's part to make a forced landing on waters under the control of the enemy.

The look-out man who by this time was motionless in his seat, being dead tired, suddenly raised his head. His eye was caught by a comrade plane from which the ship's ensign was fluttering in the breeze.

The occupants of the plane with the ensign had decided that the commander and his men in his plane were about to body-crash, and displayed the flag by way of saying good-bye to them.

The commander took his hand from the stick. He was seen making gestures. Then he took the stick again. The next moment his plane began to descend. Then it was seen heading downward for the waters of the Sea of the Solomons.

It was Sublieutenant X's first experience of action. As he landed on the base directly in front of the enemy position and took a brief rest, he said to the members of the press squad:

"I don't expect to go home alive But it'll take a good deal of killing to finish me off, especially for mere Americans. When I run out of bombs I'll break this on their heads."

He indicated the citron soda bottle he had put in his pocket.

When he came back, escorted by bombers piloted by his senior comrades, the afternoon sun was blazing savagely on the airfield. He came back, but was slumping motionless in his sea. A surgeon rushed to the plane and carried him out of the cockpit in his arms. An enemy bullet had gone clean through his breast. Before even first aid could be given him, he breathed his last. It was seen that he had dropped all his bombs. The soda bottle was missing. He must have dropped it on the heads of "those Americans,"

A thin arc of pale light that was the moon appeared over the X base. It was on the evening of the 7th. The airfield here, too, is surrounded by coco-nut palms. The commander and his staff officers were gazing intently at the sky in the direction of the returning planes. As soon as the airmen alighted, they went into a council of war with them, planning the next move. There was no such luxury for them as of sorrowing over those who would return no more. Stricken with grief and tired in every limb as they might be, they had no time to mourn the loss of their subordinates or comrades. The commander, staff officers and our comrades were deep in discussion, their faces betraying no emotion.

I might be sharing the same quarters with them, but I was, after all, a looker-on. An acute sense of unworthiness swept over me, I don't fight. I merely describe it. At the same time I was filled, with a deep wonder at the boundless fighting spirit of our sea eagles.

Happy Birthday

Reich Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop who will celebrate his 50th birthday today is shown with two robust German children. In the prime of his life, Germany's hardworking, popular Foreign Minister is one of the key men in the Axis camp.

SUZUKI IS SELECTED TO HEAD NEW POST

Planning Board President Picked as First Administrative Inspector

State Minister and concurrently President of the Planning Board, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, was appointed on Wednesday with Imperial Sanction as the first Administrative Inspector, the Board of Information announced the same day.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki will inspect administrative conditions and key industries in Kanagawa Prefecture for several days beginning May 10 in accordance with the decision made at the Cabinet Council on March 17 regarding the enforcement of the Administrative Inspection System.

In this connection, the Board of Information issued the following statement:

"State Minister Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki was appointed on Wednesday with the Imperial Sanction as Administrative Inspector.

"The first Administrative Inspection is scheduled to be enforced for several days from the night of May 10 for the Kanagawa Prefectural Office and the Maritime Affairs Bureau as well as for important industries in Yokohama and Kawasaki."

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U.S. WAR EDUCATION MEETING OBSTACLES

Mobilization of Universities Very Unpopular; Army and Navy Lose Authority Due to Defeats

In a frantic attempt to bolster the lagging war spirit in the United States, the Roosevelt Administration has started vigorous activities to mobilize educational institutions but it is quite doubtful if such a scheme will bear any tangible result because there are not a few factors to hinder the smooth operation of President Roosevelt's program.

So writes Ken Nakazawa, a member of the Overseas Publicity Department of the Nippon Broadcasting Corporation, who had long been engaged in cultural activities in America, in an article contributed to the Mainichi.

Mr. Nakazawa's article follows:

Glancing over the educational world of the United States in recent months, we learn that the "dope" prepared by the Roosevelt Administration has gradually permeated the minds of the people and is increasing their war consciousness. Such signs are especially conspicuous in public schools, where military drills and anti-Axis investigations, discussions and lectures are vigorously being carried out. In some regions, production of war supplies and collection of materials are conducted with educational institutions as the centers.

Ordered Model Japanese Planes

There is an interesting story in connection with the production of war supplies. United States Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox appealed to elementary school children throughout the country for 500,000 model airplanes patterned after Japanese aircraft. This was thought serviceable to flare up the nation's animosity and sense of danger. Moreover, Knox's order was appended with a note to the effect that the model planes would be used by soldiers for anti-aircraft training.

As for universities, the authorities concerned have newly established or expanded the departments concerned with military affairs, whose students are given the privilege of temporary exemption from military service and, on the other hand, made efforts to educate the students in such a way that they may have the abilities required by the State.

Meanwhile, colleges, whose rate of enrollment decreased by five per cent the year before last and by 25 per cent last year, have increased the departments concerned with military affairs and also started a movement appealing to the Government for an annual subsidy of $50,000,000 to be used as scholarship funds to invite students who are short of school expenses therewith.

Federation's Demand

Interesting in this connection is the fact that the Federation of Colleges, which forms the center of the movement, appealing for Government subsidy has demanded that the subsidy be directly handed to the students, because if it is granted to colleges themselves, the latter will gradually be placed under the supervision of the Government. The Federation's demand may be considered an expression of antipathy against the dictatorship and policy of centralization of the Roosevelt Administration.

As a matter of fact, the North Carolina University has added to its departments concerned with military affairs a preparatory course for the training of naval pilots with accommodation for 2,000 students. The University of New York, in the meantime, has newly established a department for wartime national policy and education, a body for researches on Central and South America and a lecture course for meteorology for the navy.

Remarkable among the new activities undertaken by the University of New York is the expansion of the Japanese language course. Other major universities also, be it noted, have established Japanese language courses for the purpose of contributing to the offensive against Japan.

More Learning Japanese

In the University of Southern California, the enrollment in the Japanese language course greatly increased before the outbreak of the war. Considering the fact that the new students were mostly middle-aged people who looked like officials, we positively suspect that the United States had the officials and officers study Japanese as early as this period, in preparation for the expected outbreak of the war between Japan and America.

Meanwhile, Dartmouth University has established lecture courses for radio and wartime diplomacy, while Iowa University is striving to train "guerillas of the pen" in concert with the Government's propaganda machine. Illinois University, Amherst University, the Illinois Engineering College and the Massachusetts Engineering College have expanded their departments concerned with the arms industry, while the California Engineering College has been turned into an institute for military science and its site is rigidly guarded by sentinels.

Kansas University has established a course concerning the post-war management of the world with the Atlantic Charter as its main subject, while in Florida University, the authorities, in concert with the Government policy of drawing the Central and South American countries into the anti-Axis camp, have had American students and those of Latin extraction live in the same rooms in order to promote the linguistic and other knowledge of both

Success Doubted

It is still impossible to pre-suppose if such a wartime educational system will lead all students into war-mindedness but I can positively say that it would be impossible not to expect this in the case of Japanese students.

To raise some reasons, the United States, first of all, lacks in a definite war objective or ideal such as Japan's "Hakko Ichiu" or the establishment of Greater East Asia. The only thing America has is the sinister ambition to dominate the world. It is a pity to see that the Roosevelt Administration is trying to bolster national morale by arousing hostility and sense of danger, while barely concealing its unscrupulous scheme.

The second reason is that a part of the students harbors misgivings about democracy, dissatisfied with the Roosevelt Administration and abhors the war.

While I was in the detention camp, I learned that the President of the Literature and Science University of Montana had severely criticized the Roosevelt Administration for its arrogant attitude and declared that Roosevelt, the rascal who had lost the confidence of the public, should retire. Quite many students entertain such an idea.

Military Has No Authority

The third reason is that the army and navy have no authority in America, due to the successive military setbacks so far suffered by the American forces in the war.

Moreover, the frantic propaganda which the authorities are spreading to arouse the people's animosity sounds hollow and weak, because the truth about the war situation is withheld by Roosevelt from the public.

Under the circumstances, it seems impossible to lead the American students into a wartime structure, but we must pay due attention to the cunning tactics of Roosevelt who succeeded in establishing a dictatorship in a democratic country and in enforcing controlled economy in violation of the Constitution.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

WHAT IS LITERATURE?

By Kengi Hamada

From Lady Murasaki to Miss Nobuko Yoshiya—a thousand years separate the two women novelists. Yet they once competed for first place among best-selling feminine authors.

Lady Murasaki lived in the tenth century when classical scholarship was in its heyday. Her Tale of Genji (Genji Monogatari), newly translated into modern Japanese from, as it were, its Chaucerian context by Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, himself a literary titan, sold like the proverbial hot cake. Just as Arthur Waley's English version did some years previously, it turned out to be one of those things that scholarly book reviewers delight in describing as "a literary event of the first importance."

Miss Yoshiya, on the other hand, is one of Nippon's most popular women novelists writing today. Contemporaneous with the appearance of Lady Murasaki's translated work, she climaxed her best-selling tales of modern life with her literary bombshell, Are Husbands Faithful? (Otto no Teiso). No, said some wives; yes, said some husbands. And others merely smiled. They knew all the answers. It, too, proved a sensation.

The contrast of the two authors is remarkable, and the popularity of both may be interpreted as reflecting the conflicting present-day views on life and letters. Lady Murasaki's work is a sheer literary gem—a magnificent narrative describing the splendor, the ease, the delicacies, the sentimentalisms, the poetic impulses of her times. She makes no judgment. It is not what she says but how she says it that raises her to a place among the immortals.

The subject-matter of Miss Yoshiya's novels, on the other hand, comprises tangled love affairs and family maladjustments under the present regime. Hers is a forthright theme in which inequalities of men and women come in for a good measure of chastisement. A skillful novelist, she pronounces judgment as well as entertains, makes jabs at outworn conventions and introduces new moralities. It is what she says, not how she says it, that makes her an important writer.

Lady Murasaki wrote her masterpiece in a lonely retreat, an elegant edifice in her time, on Mt. Hiei, overlooking the matchless beauty of Lake Biwa and its silver-brown-green environs. Color prints depicting this court lady at her literary chores reveal an astonishingly beautiful woman, exquisitely dressed in flowing silk, languor in her eyes, formalism in her posture, correct in every detail. There was a great lady for you—like a princely heroine of her romances.

Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, as a writer of popular fiction, commands a vast reading public that looks forward in each of her new creations for that provocative literary potion which is neither perfume nor vitriol but a subtle, distilled combination of both—something that preaches as well as entertains. Being a true modern novelist, she is not a stylist but an architect of purposeful romance.

Today, by way of comparison we look at Miss Yoshiya at work in her Tokyo studio. The aura of nostalgia which makes Lady Murasaki appear extraordinarily attractive and resplendant at this distance in point of time seems to render the present reality of Miss Yoshiya into a curiously superficial phenomenon by contrast. The fault is not hers. It is the price demanded by modernity. For Miss Yoshiya is alarmingly modern.

She is in her mid-forties, is unmarried. Maybe a bachelor lady can size up the woes of marital life more judiciously than one who is not. And maybe, if Freud is right. . . But we dare not say more!

Anyhow, she is one of the most charming women alive. She hasn't (beg pardon) what the average man would call a particularly prepossessing face. But after all beauty, as the saying goes, is only pigment deep. She wears a bang and a colorful cross-striped kimono, feels comfortable in her slippers on a maroon carpet. Her desk is a richly ornamented lacquer table. The lamp is streamlined. She swings around in her massive swivel chair to view the sunlit loveliness of her bamboo garden through an open window. A sliding papered panel inside the casement, in lieu of a shade her eyes from the sun's glare. The upper shelves of her built-in book case are littered with knickknacks, well-thumbed dictionaries, reference books.

She uses a fountain pen. She writes with effortless ease, with great rapidity. The pangs of creation do not trouble a mind so free, so skilled, so intelligent, so orderly. Her wastebasket is a dainty thing. One might mistake it for a work of art. It is also a tiny one—she wastes very little paper. When she goes out to haggle for better terms with her publisher, she changes into a suit patterned after the latest Ginza vogue. Hear her voice over the radio, and you get the impression of a scared little girl. At that she can unleash a thunderbolt in a sweet naive voice

Admirers of Lady Murasaki are to use the current cliche, escapists Admirers of Miss Yoshiya—and menfolk read her novels as much as women do—are, to use another cliche, wishful thinkers. Between the two—well, what's wrong with detective stories?

Then comes Ashihei Hino upon the scene with his quiet, sympathetic narrative of human beings at war.

The bigwigs of literature are meanwhile discussing: What is literature? You answer it.

'Crush Britain and United States' Rally Planned for May 8 By Sumatra Moslems

Manifesting the sentiment of the one million Islams in Sumatra, a "Crush Britain and the United States" mass rally will be held at the spacious plaza in front of the Provincial Government Office in Medan on May 8, reports Domei from Medan.

The rally will be attended by Lieutenant-General Tetsuzo Nakajima, Governor of the Eastern Coastal District, and other leading Japanese and native officials as well as representatives of Islams from different districts throughout the island.

Following an opening address by Lieutenant-General Nakajima, a resolution expressing gratitude to the Japanese Government will be adopted together with another expressing the firm resolve of the Islams in Sumatra to cooperate with the Japanese Government to be sent to the headquarters of the Islam League.

The adoption of the two resolutions will be followed by a prayer for the overthrow of Britain and the United States and the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Special significance is being attached to the forthcoming rally for the reason that it will be the first meeting of such a large number of Islams, which was impossible in the days of Dutch administration when gatherings of Islams were strictly prohibited.

37TH CONFUCIAN FESTIVAL COMMEMORATED IN TOKYO

The 37th Confucian Festival was observed by the Shibunkai here at 9 a.m. Sunday, with Vice-Admiral Tamaki Tosu, officiating as master of ceremonies.

The festival was attended by some 800 persons, including Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Minister of Education, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Shigeru Honjo, Ambassador Wang Yun-chin of Manchoukuo and Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China.

Following the recital of prayers by Vice-Admiral Tosu, the attendants chanted a hymn of praise for Confucius.

Addresses were then made by Education Minister Okabe, Ambassador Wang of Manchoukuo and Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi.

PROCESS IS INVENTED FOR ELECTRIC WELDING

A remarkable invention of an electric-welding process, heralding an epochal advance in shipbuilding, was revealed at the spring meeting of the Shipbuilding Association held in Osaka recently, it was learned Tuesday, reports Domei.

After 10 years of untiring research, Professor Shigeru Akasaki of the shipbuilding course at the Osaka Imperial University finally succeeded in inventing the new process.

Steel plates are welded by applying the newly invented chemical and spreading selected sand over the portion after which electricity is passed through it.

The invention has many advantages over the old process. The operation can be done outside the furnace, whereas the old process necessitated the use of an electric furnace with a temperature of 300 to 500 degrees. It also enables the welder to do his work almost twice as fast.

A person can be trained in this new method in only about a week. With the use of this new process one ship a day can be launched.

RAILWAY RE-LINKS HANGCHOW, CHINHUA

Restoration of 170-Kilometer Track Accelerates Building Of Tokyo-Shonan Line

With the recent completion of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway over the distance of 175 kilometers between Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province and Chinhua, strategic point on the Chekiang front, the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Railway connecting Tokyo and Shonan via Shanghai, Hangchow, Chinhua, Nanchang, Kweichow, Chinnanhai, Hanoi, and Bangkok will before long become a reality, it was hopefully stated by a Mainichi correspondent who traveled aboard the express train on its first run from Chinhua to Hangchow. The dispatch from Chinhua follows:

"The Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway between Hangchow and Chinhua via Hsiaoshan, Chuki, and Yiwu has been completely repaired and is ready to resume service, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Japanese forces stationed in that area and also to the authorities of the Central China Railway.

Opening Ceremony Held

"The opening ceremony was solemnly observed in the precincts of the Chinhua Railway Station on April 25, attended by the commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces, Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese charge d'affaires, Kikujiro Takashima, President of the Central China Development Company, Makoto Den, Vice-President of the Central China Railway and many other notables.

"Prior to the opening ceremony, one train from Hangchow and another from Chinhua left simultaneously in opposite directions at 6 a.m. on April 24. I was aboard the train leaving from Chinhua. Chinhua, which discarded its anti-Japanese activities after the successful Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign, is now manifesting prosperity and vigor, the shopping district called, 'Chinhua Ginza,' presenting a happy scene of rejuvenation with bountiful commodities on display at all stores.

"The station was packed with people since before daybreak, evidently wishing to experience the thrill of traveling aboard the maiden train. Not only the passenger cars but all freight cars as well were crammed with excited people. Seven years have elapsed since the train ran for the last time just before the outbreak of the China Affair.

Bridges Were Destroyed

"During the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign all the bridges were completely destroyed, the roads were dug in here and there by the passing of tanks and the merciless flood almost swept away all traces of the railway track. The speedy and record-making rehabilitation would not have been accomplished without the self-sacrificing efforts of the Japanese soldiers and the authorities of the Central Railway company. They completed their tremendous task in defiance of heavy downpours, petty yet troublesome skirmishes launched by enemy remnants, and dreadful epidemics. Utilizing the pine trees planted by Chiang Kai-shek along the railway line 270,000 sleepers were manufactured, while rails were also constructed by using the war spoils Parts of the passenger cars and engines were also made out of war spoils.

"Looking through the train window, I saw white grave-posts here and there along the valley, clearly attesting to the noble and gallant death of Japanese soldiers in that area. We all reverently thought of those fallen heroes and were sure that their souls would be rejoicing with us over the reopening of the railway line.

Trains Pass Each Other

"Passing through Yiwu, the train pulled into Chingchiang Station at about noon. At this station the up-train and the down-train passed each other. Through the windows of the down-train I saw President Takashima of the Central China Development Company and Vice-President Den of the Central China Railway Company, smiling happily and contentedly. They were evidently hurrying to Chinhua to attend the opening ceremony, scheduled for the following day.

"At 7:30 p.m. the train reached its destination, Hangchow. Till yesterday trucks were the only means of traversing the distance of 170 kilometers from Chinhua to Hangchow, and it took three whole days. Now the same distance was covered within 13 hours.

"Upon the completion of repairs of the bridge spanning the Chientang River, the same line will be connected to the Shanghai-Hangchow line at Hangchow Station. Then the distance between Shanghai and Chinhua can be easily covered in a day. The opening of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway will greatly contribute to the security of the Chekiang-Kiangsi outpost and will further facilitate the transportation of the abundant natural products of Chinhua district, such as flour-spar, lumber, paulownia-oil, and other forest products as well as rice, wheat, peas, live-stock products and ham widely known as, 'Chinhua ham,' for its superior quality."

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN IMPORTANT, AVERS LIANG

Control Yuan President of Opinion It Will Solve China Affair

Perfect collaboration and understanding between China and Japan is the solution to the settlement of the China Affair, Liang Hung-chih, President of the Control Yuan of the National Government, declared in a statement to Central Press Service.

"If Japan and China collaborate economically and culturally, identify themselves with one another in their ideals and gain a mutual understanding of each other, I believe that the China Affair will be solved," Mr. Liang said, adding that though China has been contributing generously to Japan's war efforts, there still remains much to be desired.

Mr. Liang expressed regret that the Chinese people are today divided into two camps—those following the Peace Movement of the National Government, and those affiliated to Chungking. He denounced the misguided stubbornness of Chungking, and stressed that the National Government could best win the struggle by extending its pacification areas.

"Mongolia and North and Central China have the qualities for developing into model peace areas," he declared "and though they may have their foodstuff and commodity price problems, the Chinese people and the Government must solve them and contribute their part toward the development of China."

PEACE, ORDER VITAL FOR FREEDOM OF P.I.

Is Prerequisite for Independence Attainment by Islands, Administrator Stresses

Domei

CEBU, April 27.—The maintenance of peace and order by the Filipino people is the most urgent problem confronting the Philippines before independence can be attained, the Japanese Military Administrator in the Philippines declared at a conference of governors and mayors of the nine states and three cities of the Visayan district, which opened yesterday.

The Military Administrator urged the conferees to work for the fulfilment of the three previously cited major premises for the attainment of Philippine independence, namely, the establishment of peace and order by the Filipinos themselves, the security of living through the economic reorganization of the islands and the return of the Filipinos to their original Oriental status. He said that these three points constitute the highest policies of the Philippines at the present time, stressing that the establishment of peace and order is the most urgent problem, for without peace and order there can be no stability of life and also no independence.

In conclusion, he urged the Filipino officials to strive hard for the accomplishment of the epochal task of gaining independence for the Philippines.

Telegraphic Service to Open

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1943

The Soviet-Polish Rupture

The action of the Soviet Union on Monday of severing diplomatic relations with the Polish government-in-exile in London is a heavy blow, indeed, to the anti-Axis camp. For it is tantamount to a rebuff by the Soviets of the persistent efforts by the United States and Britain for a political rapprochement with the Kremlin.

There is something deeper behind the Soviet Government's action than its official explanation attributing the severance of the diplomatic relations to the exiled Polish government's attitude toward the recent German announcements concerning the discovery of the bodies of thousands of Polish captives in a forest near Smolensk. The Soviet Government's complaint that the Sikorski regime in London had not only failed to rebuff the alleged "caluminous" German charges but had not even deemed it necessary to address an inquiry to the Soviet Government for an explanation is certainly a complaint directed at Britain and the United States who have been sponsoring the existence of the exiled Polish regime.

It is most significant that the official Soviet announcement charged the Polish government in London with having taken advantage of the alleged propaganda launched by Germany to exercise pressure on the Soviet Government for the express purpose of obtaining from the Soviets territorial concessions in Soviet Ukraine, White Russia and Lithuania. In other words, it means that the Kremlin, displeased with the failure of Britain and America to restrain the Sikorski regime's imperialistic demand upon the Soviet Government late last February for the restoration of territory to the pre-war basis of 1939, has decided to pursue its own independent policy in putting the Polish regime in its proper place.

The Soviet Government's resolute action in severing diplomatic relations with the exiled Polish government in London is a clear manifestation that the Soviet Union intends to steer clear from political entanglements with the United States and Britain, that the Soviet authorities do not place too much weight on any political understanding professed by those two countries. Had they not already fallen down on their promise to establish a second front?

When the Soviet Government early in March rejected the aforementioned demand of the Polish regime for the restoration of lost territory on the contention that the territory in question was originally Russian territory, it was obvious, as was pointed out in these columns then, that it reflected the far from harmonious conditions prevailing among the so-called "United Nations" and even more unfavorable developments in the anti-Axis camp were predicted at the time. The subsequent events have all too well borne out the prediction. These events have shown among other things that the so-called "slip of the tongue" by Admiral William Standley, American ambassador to Moscow, when he accused the Soviet authorities of withholding from the Soviet people the extent of aid received from the United States, has failed miserably in its obvious purpose of putting pressure on the Soviet Government to accept a common political front with the United States and Britain. And likewise with the visit last month of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Washington, which was obviously for the purpose of trying to work out a plan for bringing about a rapprochement between the Kremlin on the one side and London and Washington on the other.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish government-in-exile is particularly embarrassing to the British Government, for it was Britain which constantly manipulated Poland as an instrument of its continental policy. It is now a matter of record that it was Britain's treacherous incitation of Poland which caused that foolish country to provoke German advance. And it is a matter of recent memory as to how Britain, after having incited Poland by promises of support, did absolutely nothing to aid the country that had done its bidding. Then after Poland had been done to death as an independent country as the result of British machinations, Britain has continued to manipulate the exiled fragment of the Polish regime.

Now that manipulated Polish regime has incurred the wrath of the Soviet Union, and the manipulator must share the embarrassment. In view of Britain's desire and necessity of propitiating the Soviet Union, what line will the British authorities take to extricate themselves from their present predicament?

According to information reaching here through neutral channels, Britain's tactics are already pretty apparent. Poland again will be sacrificed, this time to appease the Soviet Union and to save Britain from further embarrassment. For example, the London Daily Telegraph, generally recognized as the mouthpiece of the British Foreign Office, predicted on April 26 that the Soviet Union's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Polish government-in-exile was "not irrevocable." This can only mean that the British Government is prepared, in order to save its own relations with the Soviet Union, to force the exiled Polish regime to capitulate completely to the Soviet terms. Notwithstanding the fact that the British have been instigating and condoning the actions of the Polish regime, now that these actions have proved to be embarrassing, the British Government is ready to disown them and to sacrifice the Polish government-in-exile as a scapegoat to avert the wrath of the Soviets. Upon such complete capitulation may the Soviet authorities agree to rescind their act of breaking with the Poles. Such must be the meaning of the Daily Telegraph's prediction that it is not impossible for the Soviets to "reconsider" their decision which is held to be "not irrevocable."

What reaction such a line taken by the British Government will have upon the Poles and upon all the other small nationalities which have accepted the dubious "protection" of the British can well be imagined. They must certainly ask what has become of the Atlantic Charter drafted so dramatically by Roosevelt and Churchill on board the ill-fated Prince of Wales on August 14, 1941. For did not the Atlantic Charter promise effective protection of the lesser countries of the world? Did not the Atlantic Charter at least imply that Britain and the United States would come to the rescue of the various exiled governments in Europe?

Britain and the United States are willing enough to utilize these smaller countries as tools as long as it suits their purpose, but once their programs have miscarried or once these countries have been exhausted of their usefulness, they show not the slightest compunction about throwing them aside. The Polish government, already victimized so grievously in the past, utilized again as an instrument of Britain's nefarious undercover activity, is again to be sacrificed as the consequences again begin to get a bit too awkward.

Soviet wrath against Polish impudence inspired by Britain, Britain's manipulation of puppet regimes in exile, and Britain's callous discarding of her puppets once danger threatens—these are the conditions within the anti-Axis camp as revealed by the latest furor over there.

Gratitude

In the present age, when personal independence and freedom are so strongly emphasized and respected, it is thought to be undignified to own anybody anything. According to this principle an ideal man is one who is in a position where he need not "thank" anyone for any favor. Such a man accepts no "favor." At least he thinks he does not, simply because he pays for everything he enjoys. Are there no human relations which no money transaction can settle? If all the relations between man and man, or between man and society, can be settled in cash, ought we not to be thankful for so exact and precise a method of accounting? If not, ought we not to be thankful for the balance whch is beyond money to make good? (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

April 30, 1942

Japanese units, which occupied Parang in the Philippine Islands yesterday, advanced northward and completely occupied Malabang, 40 kilometers north of Parang. Simultaneously, the Japanese troops occupied Malabang airdrome.

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With complete command of the air over Mindanao Island the Japanese operations in the western region of Mindanao Island are progressing swiftly in favor of the Japanese. Operating closely with the Japanese columns, which are swiftly extending their field following their occupation of Parang and Cota Bato, Japanese aircraft are relentlessly bombing enemy positions with devastating effect.

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Relentless bombing assaults are being carried out by the Japanese Air Forces upon the harbor facilities of the Corregidor fortress.

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The general election today, with its heaviest balloting in years, strengthened the nation's political structure beyond measure.

SMOOTH PATH STRETCHES AHEAD OF NANKING'S ECONOMIC POLICY

Increased Production Is Most Important Point in Execution of Rehabilitation Program

(From the Toa)

With the declaration of war against the United States and Britain on January 9, the National Government of China immediately instituted sweeping changes in the central and provincial governmental organizations in order to place the country upon a firm wartime basis. Important wartime measures were decided upon at various economic and military meetings. Within the short period of one month, government personnel was reshuffled and a Supreme Defense Council was organized.

However, the role that the Nanking Government will play in the War of Greater East Asia will be of a rear-line nature. As was clarified by the announcement of the Nanking Government upon the declaration of war and by various subsequent statements by Nanking authorities, the immediate and cardinal duties that China will shoulder for the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War will be to maintain and increase the strength of Japan in its protracted war against the United States and Britain. Concretely, then, China will supply Japan with increasingly large amounts of raw materials and manufactured goods.

In order to attain the above objectives, the Nanking Government decided upon a basic policy to be carried out which includes the following three points: firstly, establishment of peace and order within the country, secondly, increased production, and thirdly, fostering the wartime spirit of the nation. The most important of these points is, of course, the second one for the increase of production. The other two points for domestic peace and order and the raising of the wartime spirit of the people are of secondary importance and must be regarded as incidental to the successful carrying out of the main objective.

Increased Production Vital

The most important point in the Nanking Government's policy for economic rehabilitation and the execution of the war, therefore, is for increased production. With this end in view, the Nanking Government recently called the first plenary session of the All China Economic Council and decided upon the fundamental policy to be carried out for the economic construction of China.

The All China Economic Council was at first an organ attached to the Legislative Yuan, but with the reorganization of the central governmental organs following the declaration of war, it came under the direct supervision of the Nanking Government. The Council, with the important mission of establishing a wartime economic order for China, recently held its first meeting at Nanking.

An important factor that the Nanking Government could not overlook in carrying out its wartime economic measures was the problem of Shanghai financiers. The cooperation of these financiers was absolutely necessary for the effective execution of any economic policy by the Nanking Government, but hitherto, despite the obvious fact that they could not possibly get along without joining the Nanking Government which was receiving the all-out support and aid of Japan, such cooperation did not come until just recently.

Marked Turning Point

The declaration of war by the Nanking Government and the quick response on the part of Japan by extending an amazingly daring, direct and concrete form of support marked a turning point in linking Nanking and Shanghai together. The opening of the economic conference at Nanking saw the appearance of many official and non-official representatives of leading Shanghai financiers, and economic and monetary experts. Thus the first plenary session of the All China Economic Council demonstrated that the relations among North China, Shanghai and Nanking had risen from the stage of wishes and demands to that of actual fact.

The General Plan of the Wartime Economic Policy promulgated as a Nanking Governmental Order under the name of President Wang Chingwei reads in full as follows:

The Nanking Government in order to ensure and maintain the supply of war materials and the security of national life for the duration of the war enacts the following General Plan of Wartime Economic Policy.

I. Articles concerning increase of production are:

(a) To increase the production of foodstuffs and other principal agricultural products necessary for the prosecution of the war through the improvement of agricultural technique, the construction of irrigation works and the development of agricultural lands.

(b) To foster the growth of the armament industry through the development of mineral resources.

(c) To supply, in the most adequate and efficient manner, raw materials and fuel to the armament industry and other chief peacetime industries.

(d) To guarantee the returns from agricultural and manufactured products through the enforcement of a suitable price policy and to encourage continued production. In buying up agricultural products to pay especial attention to the exchange of agricultural products with common manufactured products.

II. Articles concerning the regulation of commodity prices are:

(a) To regulate the prices of commodities of all kinds and to maintain a rational exchange ratio.

(b) To improve the transportation system and to eliminate all unnecessary waste.

(c) To improve the distribution system, and to eradicate the black market through the establishment of a comprehensive rationing system and the rationalization of the distribution system.

(d) To reduce as far as possible the number of middle-men between the producers and the consumers, and to level commodity prices through the elimination of profiteering by the middle-men.

(e) To bring under strict legal sanction all speculation and hoarding.

Economy in Consumption

III. Articles concerning economizing on consumption are:

(a) To encourage the manufacture of substitute materials and the acquisition of substitute raw materials to replace those non-war materials which may be turned to wartime uses.

(b) To restrict or prohibit the production of high-grade products and luxury goods of all sorts.

(c) To control all unnecessary waste.

(d) To put in force gradually and separately the official-price rationing system.

IV. Articles concerning the stabilization of currency values and the regulation of monetary circulation are:

(a) To stabilize currency values by bringing the monetary policy in conformity with the increase in production.

(b) To construct a sound financial system, and gradually to concentrate financial power so as to conform with the economic policy.

(c) To encourage savings through the stabilization of currency values and to eliminate idle money.

(d) To promote industrial investments and foster production. To regulate strictly all investments having a tendency to stimulate speculation.

(e) To encourage the flow of capital to the interior of the pacified areas, with special stress laid on the monetary system, having in view the rehabilitation of the agricultural communities.

V. Articles concerning the reconstruction of the economic organization are:

(a) To regulate or reorganize existing economic organs unsuited to the wartime economic system.

(b) In all branches of industry, to link up all the stages from production to distribution, and to operate on a plan.

(c) To place all sound industrial establishments on a basis of autonomous control under the supervision and direction of the government.

(d) To organize all key industries into a body under the supervision and direction of the government.

The General Plan thus outlines the policy to be followed in increasing production, regulating commodity prices, economizing consumption, stabilizing currency and reorganizing the economic structure. This plan will be submitted to the Executive Yuan by the Government. It will then be sent to the various departments concerned where detailed and concrete measures will be devised and put into force. The extent and degree to which this plan will be put into effect will be a concrete demonstration of the progress made by China under wartime economy and at the same time will serve as a measure to gauge how far she is fulfilling her obligation in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Has Japan's Support

China's efforts, needless to say, receive Japan's full approval and support. To cite a concrete example of Japanese cooperation, the control of over a thousand American and British economic, monetary and cultural institutions in North and Central China was placed in the hands of the Nanking Government, and it is said that a second and third relinquishment of control of enemy property is being considered. How the Nanking Government will dispose of this enormous amount of enemy property has not yet been announced. It may be sold to the general public and the money thus gained be used to buy back currency, or it may be retained as assets for the National Bank, or again the factories included in the enemy property may be employed in increasing production. But no matter how this enemy property is employed, there can be no question of its contributing greatly to the reorganization of the Nanking Government's economic structure.

The Japanese Government has also given Nanking unstinted support and cooperation in maintaining the value of the reserve notes. In the last session or the Imperial Diet, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki stated that the exchange rate of military scrip to the reserve note would be maintained at a rate of 18 to 100, thus giving Nanking another guarantee of Japan's good will.

Thus Japan has shown that she is prepared to cooperate fully with Nanking in the establishment of her wartime economic structure. Financial circles in Shanghai also reveal a tendency to come into closer contact with Nanking, and the authorities in North China seem to be striving for closer organic union with the Nanking Government. There may, therefore, be said to be no insuperable difficulties standing in the way of Nanking's execution of her wartime economic policy.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

The home life of Hirata Atsutane's boyhood was not happy, was even miserable. Herein was to be found one of the clues to the peculiar destiny reserved for this man. From the beginning of his life almost to its close, he had been not without honor, like a true prophet, except in his own home town. But the ways of providence, or the Jester, if you like, are ever inscrutable, and we have to make the most of them without altering or grumbling. He was born on August 24, 1776, a fourth son, out of the five children, of one Ota Seibei Sachi-tane, a samurai of respectable, or rather ultra-respectable status, with a respectable revenue of 100 Koku—somewhere about ¥5,000 a year in our coinage—which placed him at an equi-distance from dire poverty and easy affluence—in the retinue of my Lord, Satake, the Daimyo of Kubota Clan in the province of Dewa which since the Restoration has been known as Akita prefecture. Just seven years before his birth died Kamo Mabuchi, his great teacher's teacher.

So he was a native of the intellectually barren and much despised extreme northeast—Can there any good scholar come out of Dewa? It was a good thing indeed for him that in his 19th year he bade good bye to his paternal roof, his native town and his Lord's allegiance forever. But we must tarry a little to view his younger days which were the father of the man Hirata.

Unlucky Nengo

First we must form a rough idea of the times he was born in. It was a time when the notorious Tanuma Okitsugu was chief of Rochu (elders) or Premier of the Shogunate Government in Yedo, by whose banal and venal administration the social and political conditions in Japan were rapidly growing from bad to worse. In fact the Tokugawa regime had already lasted a little too long. A continuous reign of more than 150 years under the successive rulers forming one unbroken line of hereditary quasi-military dictators was in itself rather fatiguing, alike to rulers and ruled. Signs and portents of this "fatiguing" regime were abundantly manifest.

The year of his birth bears the nengo (year-name) of An-ei which means "perpetually happy" (1776 being the fifth year of An-ei), but it indicates the wishful thought of the authorities rather than a plain statement of fact. Five years before this happy year-name was adopted it happened to be the ninth year of Meiwa, which in Japanese read "Meiwa-ku" (signifying "embarrassment," "misfortune," "misery," or the like) so that in November of that year (1772) the unlucky nengo was dropped in favor of "An-ei," but if the truth must be told, the An-ei era (1772-81) and many years following it only proved the continuation of "Meiwaku" in fact, if not in name.

Connotation of Circumstances

The original fountain of the series of national misfortunes with which the years of An-ei and Tenmei are identified was agrarian; they were the cumulative consequences of the tyrannical oppression of the agricultural populace. In other words, the logical effect of the Shogunal policy—let the farmers barely exist, ever within visible distance of starvation, or, to use the expressive words of the first Shogun, "let them neither die nor live too much." Such policy aroused no anger as long as the burdens of state were borne by high and low alike as during the warlike era of the earlier Shogunal regime, but in the continued reign of peaceful regime, now over 150 years old, the farmers alone could not be kept away from participation in the good things of life in which the upper classes were freely or rather extravagantly indulging. In fact the laxity of morals, corruptions and luxuriousness of manners had reached their height in the heydays of the aforesaid Tanuma regime.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICAN WAR OF PROPAGANDA PLUNGES NATION INTO CONFUSION

U.S. Policy Lays Stress on Hatred of Enemy and Destruction of Foe's Morale

By SANAO KASAI
(From the Taiyo)

Part I

Yankee traits in the war of propaganda have brought on for America a serious dilemma which constitutes a veritable Achilles Heel in the wartime structure of the United States.

When antagonism of the American people against its government for the latter's policy of deception in the publication of war information has taken on a menacing form which urgently necessitates the forging of a national fighting spirit based on true facts of the enemy and on a non-underestimation of Japan, the United States is found wanting in resolutely facing the emergency. Rather she has invited confusion in American popular opinion.

America, truly, has fallen into a dilemma in which she must string along an impatient, unpersevering people with a haphazard policy of necessarily feeding glad tidings of war, whatever or however it may invent them.

Intertwined inseparably with the developments of war has been the American propaganda for internal consumption and that for hitting enemy morale. It is noteworthy that that propaganda has become increasingly active along with the recent developments in the war.

New Stage Sets In

Success has capped the water-tight advance of the Imperial Army and Navy and with it a new stage in the battle in the South Pacific has been heralded after a period of relative lull in the fighting.

The internal strategic battle-line for Japan stretching from Burma to Malai and along the Netherlands Indies through New Guinea and the South Pacific Islands far north to Otorishima and Atsuta Island in the Aleutians has proved impregnable. It has delivered a setback for the time being to the American navy's attempt since August of last year in the battle of the Solomons to stage a counter-offensive by jumping from one island to another.

Plans for the new offensive as expostulated by President Roosevelt at the outset of this year when he personally declared that this is the year for an all-out counter-offensive—an offensive instead of the defensive—inevitably found a serious obstacle in that formidable Japanese battle-line.

American propaganda then preceded the actual launching of propaganda slogan, with an offensive blast which must be interpreted as an Anglo-Saxon utilitarian attempt to mitigate the distresses of a year full of defeats.

At the same time, it is undeniable that it was a strong attempt by President Roosevelt to recover some of his waning popularity, tempted as he was with a desire to run for a fourth term and especially when the presidential election is but a year and a half away.

Fail to Appreciate Bushido

One of the primary reasons why Americans are so wrought up in anti-Japanese propaganda is because they fail to appreciate the Japanese conception of Bushido. Fused together with their historical Anglo-Saxon realism and their utilitarianism is the relic of their religious conception of war which outlaws it as an immoral crime. So imbued with such a mistaken conception of peace are they that they believe matters should not be settled by the sword but rather at the conference table which they believe is a more humane and peaceful measure. This conception, moreover, is supported by their arrogant idea of white man's superiority.

Another factor that must not be overlooked is the fact that Americans attach much importance to the propaganda war because they hope to repeat the success of anti-German propaganda in the first World War which they point to as a result of the American entry into the war.

The American national characteristic, besides taking pride in their material wealth, is one of blindly succumbing to catchy slogans rather than of thinking about matters very deeply. Therefore, they fall easy prey to propaganda and it's now impossible to change their public opinion radically overnight by the use of adroit propaganda.

It is a well known fact, moreover, that American governmental leaders expect political results by manipulating mass opinion through bluff. Thus, it is inevitable that in America the theory "political expediency controls military strategy" should have important influence on the direction of their strategy.

Results of the Rockefeller Foundation for the study of propaganda showed that the following four points are taken as the objectives of wartime propaganda; namely, the heightening of hatred against enemy; secondly, the preservation of close affinity and cooperation with the allied armies thirdly, the cultivation of friendliness and support of neutral countries with the aim of bringing them around toward the advantage of one's own country; and lastly, the destruction of enemy morale.

Hatred Heightens

Recent enemy propaganda shows a tendency to lay stress upon the first and last points, namely, the heightening of hatred toward the enemy and its converse, the destruction of enemy morale. Behind the coarse attitude taken by America toward Japan lies the thought that they might have bolstered their material fighting strength due to the realization in part of their plans to increase armament production which might have served to give them back some confidence in a military offensive. On the front lines, however, that coarseness might appear in different form, although a tinge of Anglo-Saxon haughtiness based on underestimation of Japan's strength seems to be on the upgrade.

The ill-founded faith of men like Elmer Davis and Arnold in trying to dent the immutable fighting spirit of the Japanese by heatedly prophesying in their broadcasts an American offensive or mass raids on the Japanese mainland or in taking pride in their productive power is due to their being swayed by that very Anglo-American haughtiness.

The unforseen and unprecedented shock upon the American people caused by the destructive Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor and the crippling of the American Pacific Fleet impelled the American Government to soften the blow and prevent the spread of confusion among their populace by discrediting and taking a light view of things, concealing the strategical failure of the American navy and to take the policy of diverting that shock into one of enmity toward Japan.

For this reason the United States quickly invented the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor." In attempting to make the people forget pressing impeachment charges on those responsible for the defeat, they aroused the highly volatile American public with the slogan: "The treacherous attack of the Japanese Forces." The "Remember Pearl Harbor" week inaugurated by the Hearst chain of papers is an excellent example of this policy.

Did Not Last Long

This agitation, however, did not last for long. Criticism against the Government rose in increasing crescendo, finally forcing the Government on the fifteenth to publish the "Results of the Investigation" which Colonel Frank Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, brought back with him from Hawaii.

Revelations of the "true facts" of the Pearl Harbor disaster one year after the event was, likewise, one of deception, but even then the very seriousness of the situation hurtled the American national spirit down into a new low. The once rapid flareup of enmity toward the Axis Powers then suddenly shifted toward intense resentment against high naval leaders.

Against that wave of resentment the only alternative for the Government was to appoint the Robert's Investigation Commission and announce its decision to court-martial Admiral Husband Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter Short, Army Commander of the Hawaiian Defenses.

Still another factor that must be considered in American propaganda is the American people's meager understanding of Asiatic affairs so that just prior to the war imperialistic-minded advisers surrounding President Roosevelt played upon American sentimentality and tried to concoct a justifiable stand for their policy of exploitation. Reasons for such ill-founded, truly laughable statements such as "Japan can be overthrown within three months once the war starts," or that "It's nothing but a week-end picnic for the American air force to destroy Japan," find their beginnings on just such basis as these.

In reviewing the trend of the tumult and the shouting in America over their losses which they have tried to conceal as successive victories, it can be seen that while they have reaped a "wave of optimism" as stated by the New York Times, they also have been placed in a dilemma in trying to conceal losses in the Philippines and in Malaya.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt declared in his Congressional message of January 4 last that the present war would be a long drawn-out affair necessitating sacrifices by the people and announced simultaneously the huge American production plans embracing the building of 60,000 planes and 8,000,000 tons of shipping. However, it can be seen that he placed special emphasis on the attempt to regain lost prestige.

(To Be Concluded)